



The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 216

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1925

ONE ANNA

NEW FILM!

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY
BEST SOCIAL PICTURE!!

NEW FILM!!!

KRISHNA CINEMA

(DUBASH THEATRE, New Churney Road)

WILL SCREEN

THE BEST SOCIAL PICTURE OF THE DAY

"THE NOBLE SCAMP" OR

THE "BLOOMING ROSE OF THE DRAIN"

PRODUCED BY THE LAXMI PICTURES, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 53,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon
Bombay, Kobe, Seattle
Buenos Aires, London, San Francisco
Calcutta, Los Angeles
Canton, Lyons
Changhai, Manila, Singapore
Dairen, Nagasaki, Shimoda
Hongkong, Peking, Sourabaya
Hankow, New York, Sydney
Harbin, Nagoya, Tientsin
Hankow, Osaka, Yokohama
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin
Kai Yuan, Rio de Janeiro, Vladivostok

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND... Rs. 71,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3

BRANCHES:

Amara, Colombo
Baghdad, Hillah
Bahrein, Karachi
Basrah, Madras
Bombay, Mosul
Calcutta

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,900,000
Reserve Fund £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Franconi, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1883.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24 30,85,586
Reserve Fund 25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Multan City
Ambala City, Hyderabad, Montgomery
Ambala Cant., (Sind) Okara (Dist.)
Bombay, Jullundur, Montgomery
Jalandhar, Jammu, Peshawar City
Calcutta, Jhelum City, Peshawar Cant.
Delhi, Karachi, Patiala
D. I. Khan, Kasur, Quetta
Ferozepore, Lahore City, Rawalpindi
Jhelum, Lyallpur, Sargodha
Muzaffargarh, Ludhiana, Sialkot
Hafizabad, Meerut City, Simla, Srinagar

London Agents:

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, FORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly. ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., Ph. D.

Managing Director

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorized and Subscribed Capital 40,00,000
Capital Called Up 35,50,000
Reserve Fund 44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad, Fyzabad, Moradabad
Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Mussorie
Agra, Hapur, Mutia
Amritsar, Jhansi, Nagpur
Benares, Naini Tal, Patna
Bombay, Jubbulpore, Raebareilly
Cawnpore, Lucknow, Rangoon
Cannanore, Amritsar, Rajpur
Chandauli, Lucknow, Shajahanpur
Delhi, Meerut, Sitapur
Etawah, Meerut

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

THE P. and O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government, Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundi are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. I. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 69,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed

at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED,

INSURANCE.

CAREERS

OPEN TO

YOUR BOY

MEDICINE

LAW

BUSINESS

BANKING

ACCOUNTANCY

ENGINEERING

INSURANCE

FINANCE

COMMERCE

Descriptive pamphlet showing how to arrange for his future issued free by the ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
123, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN

MANAGED BY INDIANS

Apply for particulars to:—

Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.

Secretaries and Managers

Telephone No. 1920.

THE ONLY INVESTMENT WHICH DOES NOT DEPRECIATE IN VALUE IS A

Life Assurance Policy

INSURE WITH

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE

Rs. 100

Guaranteed Option Policy

ISSUED BY THE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1897)

IS THE LATEST AND BEST SCHEME

FOR MAKING PROVISION FOR ONE'S OLD AGE & FAMILY

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

Head Office: 214, Hornby Road, Bombay. Allam, Bharucha & Co., Managers.

PROFESSIONAL MEN?

Have you provided against total and Permanent disablement either by accident or disease

DO IT

We will tell you

HOW

Apply:—

The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

50/52, Churchgate St., : : : BOMBAY.

AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR OWNERS

We stock all makes of Tyres and tubes in a good quantity, and allow the best possible discount on the current price list of Manufacturers' as under:—

CONTINENTAL list price less 19 % direct
DUNLOP " " " 18 " "
MICHELIN " " " 18 " "
GOODYEAR " " " 25+10+16%
FIRESTONE

Besides these we supply Solid Tyres of all makes, Petrol, Mobil-oils and Motor Accessories at the Cheapest Rates in the Market.

THE PROVINCIAL MOTOR CAR CO.

No. 1, Charni Road, BOMBAY 4.

Telegrams: Promocar

Telephone: 22551.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HUSSEINBOHY AHMEDBOHY and Mr. MAHOMEDBHAI HUSSEINBHAI, both of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 25, 27, 31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure together with the bungalow messuages, tenements and out-houses standing thereon known as the Beehive, situate at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2797 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 95, New Nos. B/808, B/815, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey No. 7142. Cadastral Survey No. 582 Malabar and Camballa Hill Division and bounded, on the East by the Nepean Sea Road, on the West by the property secondly hereinafter described, on the North by the property H. H. The Maharaja of Vansda and on the South by the property of Jayantilal Randas and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3321 and Street Nos. 52 to 56 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the bungalow messuages, tenements and out-houses standing thereon situate, on or near the foreshore Nepean Sea Road, at Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3168 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors New No. 17129 part of New Survey No. 4/7142 and part of Cadastral Survey No. 582 Malabar and Camballa Hill Division and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East, by the property first hereinabove described bearing New Survey No. 1/7142, on or towards the West by the sea-shore, on or towards the South by the property of Jayantilal Randas and on or towards the North by the property of His Highness The Maharaja Sahab of Vansda and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3321 and Street Nos. 52 to 56 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors.

Together with the furniture articles and things in and about the said bungalows messuages and out-houses and TOGETHER with the garden including flower and other pots trees, etc., on the land first and secondly hereinbefore described.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1925.
DALLAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24060

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. BALVANT BHAWANISHANKER DADARKAR has contracted to sell to the purchaser, who is our client, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which, the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that leasehold piece of land containing an area of five hundred and ninety-eight (598) square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages and premises comprised in and denoted by the Indenture of Lease dated 28-7-1921 between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and Haji Abdul Rasak Haji Haroon of the other part, situate on and being Plot No. 37 of the Lalbagh Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 53 of the said estate agreed to be leased to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., on the South-East by a road 20 feet in width, on the South and West by roads 20 feet in width and on the North by Plot No. 38 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Vannalal Valji and Bhaji Gordhan and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2989 and which piece of land is with the dimensions and abutments thereof delineated on the plan drawn thereof being thereon coloured pink and blue and surrounded by a red boundary line together with the dwelling house thereon, consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors and which premises are in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants and are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 545 (a), Street No. 9 and Cadastral Survey No. 50/74, Parcel Sewri Division.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1925.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24047

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2393 of 1925.
Messrs. ABDULLABHOY LALJEE AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

vs.
(1.) MOTILAL DAYARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, known to have last resided at Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay and (2.) AHMED BUNDALIY, of Calcutta, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 6, Pollock Street, Calcutta. Defendants.

WHEREAS the abovesaid plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovesaid defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim is for Rs. 5,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 15th day of August, 1922, till payment and the costs of this suit you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 22nd day of September, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock, Standard Time, in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovesaid plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power, containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of August, 1925.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C24053

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2397 of 1925.
Messrs. ADULLABHOY LALJI AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

vs.
(1.) MOTILAL DAYARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, known to have last resided at Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay and (2.) A. B. OLIPHANT, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, known to have last resided at Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

WHEREAS the abovesaid Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovesaid Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim is Rs. 10,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 15th day of August, 1922, till payment and the costs of this suit you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 22nd day of September, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time, in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovesaid Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 22nd day of August, 1925.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 22nd day of August, 1925.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C24049

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

In the matter of KARSONDAS GOPALJI and GOCULDAS GOPALJI, minors, and in the matter of Suit No. 2137 of 1925, wherein Wansley Keshav and Co. are the Plaintiffs and Gopalji Bhimji and others are Defendants.

To
KARSONDAS GOPALJI, GOCULDAS GOPALJI, minors abovesaid.

TAKE NOTICE that Plaintiffs have applied for appointment of your guardians-ad-litem and 24th September, 1925, is fixed for hearing of the application.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Attorney for the Petitioner.
C24046

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 18152 of 1922.

APPLICATION NO. 899 of 1925.

NARAYAN SAKHARAM PEN-
DHARI, Plaintiff.

vs.
TYABALLY MOOSAJI MITHAIWALLA, Defendant.

and
(1.) MAHOMEDALLY MOOSAJI MITHAIWALLA, (2.) ESOFALLY MOOSAJI MITHAIWALLA, (3.) ALIBHAI MOOSAJI MITHAIWALLA, (4.) SADAKALLI TYABALLY MITHAIWALLA and (5.) KHATIZABAI widow of Tyabally Moosaji Mithaiwalla the heirs and legal representatives of Tyabally Moosaji Mithaiwalla, the abovesaid defendant since deceased and residing at Karachi. Applicants.

To
(1.) Mahomedally M. Mithaiwalla.
(2.) Essofally M. Mithaiwalla.
(3.) Alibhai M. Mithaiwalla.
(4.) Sadakalli T. Mithaiwalla and
(5.) Khataizabai.
The applicants abovesaid.

Notice under O. XXI, R. 22 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI, R. 22, of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by Advocate or Attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 17th day of September, 1925, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause why the Order made against you on the 4th day of April, 1924 in the above suit should not be executed against you for the taxed costs due thereunder.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1925.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

The 31st day of July, 1925.
Messrs. PATHARE & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
C24048

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public

Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ... Rs. 3-8-0

Messrs. Pathare & Co. are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 28th to 30th September, 1925, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the DEBENTURE-HOLDERS of the Company, that the Interest falling due on the seven per cent. Debentures, for the half year ending the 15th September, 1925, will be paid on production of the Interest Coupons duly endorsed, at the Registered Office of the Company, 139, Medows Street, Fort, on and after the 15th September, 1925 during business hours.

For the Indian Newspaper Company, Limited.
N. H. BELGAUMVALA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 5th September, 1925.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A HEAD ACCOUNTANT for the Surat City Municipality on a pay of Rs. 100, rising to Rs. 150 or more on an annual increment of Rs. 10.

Candidates should send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the 15th October, 1925, stating their age, qualifications, previous experience and other particulars.

The candidate must have necessarily passed the Accountancy examination of any recognised Institution or must have experience of the Government Treasury Office or other similar Institutions. The knowledge of Gujarati language is essential. The candidate will have to serve on probation for six months or more.

AMRITLAL H. PATEL,
For Chief Officer.
C24050

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company held this day, an Ad Interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1925, at the rate of Rs. 25 (free of Income Tax) per share was declared, and will be paid on or after TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1925, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 17th September, 1925.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in usual course. Shareholders are requested to at once notify any change of address to the undersigned.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th September, 1925, to 26th September, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Forbes Building,
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 10th September, 1925.
C24049

THE BROACH FINE COUNTS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of September, 1925 at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at Aga Khan Building, Dalal Street, near Share Bazar, Fort, Bombay to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for 12 months ending 31st March 1925.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Directors in place of three other Directors who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward before the Meeting.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th day of September, 1925, to 29th day of September, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
BRIJLAL-BILASRAI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th day of September, 1925.

NOTICE.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED to chlorinate the Water Supplies of Srinagar and other smaller towns of the Kashmir Valley. Firms dealing in this business are requested to communicate with the undersigned with a view to settling preliminaries.

JANAK SINGH,
Rai Bahadur, Colonel, Bahadur,
Revenue and Public Works Member,
(Public Works Branch),
Jammu and Kashmir State Council,
Dated Srinagar, the 1st September, 1925.
C24045

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

- (a) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan plus a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or
- (b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan plus a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

- (a) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan plus a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or
- (b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan plus a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan plus a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan plus a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases up to date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent, viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23660.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified SCIENCE TEACHER for the Municipal A. V. School, Bagalkot, on Rs. 70 per month. Applications with testimonials, if any, must reach the undersigned within 15th September, 1925.

(Sd.) B. R. NARGUNDKAR,
Chairman, School Committee,
Bagalkot City Municipality.
Bagalkot, 31-8-1925.
24032

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for carrying out repairs to the Nowrosjee Cross Lane, the Khot's Lane, and the completion of the construction of the Derasar Lane. Tender Forms can be obtained from the undersigned, to whom the sealed tenders should be returned on or before the 25th instant.

(Sd.) CHIMANLAL POPATLAL SHAH,
Chairman,
Managing Committee,
Ghatkopar-Kiroli Municipality,
Ghatkopar, 10th September, 1925.
C24036

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926 will be received by the Storekeeper, Gondal, up to 3 p.m. on 14th October, 1925.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.
3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany each tender which should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores." No tender will be considered unless earnest money is received.

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. P. SAMPAT
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.
Gondal, dated 5th September, 1925.
C24028

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF 2 THREE STORIED CHAWLS, ONE 2 STORIED DWELLING HOUSE AND ONE BUILDING FOR SERVANT QUARTERS SITUATE AT "KHOTECHI WADI," GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of Messrs. Virjee Peraj, Kesowji Damji, Bhimji Peraj and Madhavji Kalyanji the Trustees of the Ranchordas Chaturbhuj Cutchi Lohana Orphanage and on account and at the risk of Krishnarao Khunderao Parelkar, Shankar Krishnarao Parelkar, Anandao Krishnarao Parelkar and Narayanao Krishnarao Parelkar the last three being minors by their father and legal guardian the said Krishnarao Khunderao Parelkar the mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved in the Transfer of Mortgage dated 27th September, 1923, and further charge dated 27th September, 1923, sell by Public Auction on Saturday, 12th September, 1925, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land partly of redeemed pension and tax and partly of pension and tax tenure (together with the messuages, tenements, chawls and building standing thereon) situate at and fronting the public passage leading to Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 1,800 square yards and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 303, etc., New Nos. 2050, etc., Old Survey Nos. 562 and 566 and New Survey Nos. 1/7833 etc., and Cadastral Survey 1316 Girgaum Division and are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward and Street No. 2, 2A, 67A, 68 to 73 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Unwalla Poonisshaw & Poonisshaw, Attorneys for the mortgagors at their Office Prince's Building, Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

SH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words, Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed, as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay. Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SENTINEL STEAM LORRY DRIVERS. Apply sharp to DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER, Book Bay Reclamation Scheme Office on Sea Face behind Marine Lines Station. A 24055

WANTED—CASHIER and a CORRESPONDING CLERK for up-country branch. Pay Rupees 125. Free Travelling and security of Rs. 3,000 required. Apply stating age, qualification and native place to Box No. 281, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R1796

AGENTS WANTED—For every City in India for the sale of the famous Akomi Cotton Goods. Liberal Commission allowed, but security necessary. Write to—THE CANNON COTTON MILLS CO., CANNON COTTON.

WANTED—A highly competent SALESMAN and an ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for an up-country mill. Apply stating previous experience and salary expected with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to Box No. 77, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," one with knowledge of Hindi will be preferred. A24030

SALARY RS. 100-200 P.M. IN 30 DAYS.

WE can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn 30 DAYS, BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trial. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Hawaid College, (H) Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply to DR. JUKAR, 6, Nickdawn Lane, Gungam. R1794

WANTED—YOUTHS to learn shorthand and Typewriting. Reduced Fees. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Bombay. R1759

WANTED—Competent SURVEYOR. Apply to—J. A. TRIVEDI BROTHERS, Balaghat, (C. P.) with copies of Testimonials. A R1716.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Gujarati knowing preferred, having experience of Municipal work, pay Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications; and also a pensioner as bill collector, pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. Apply with testimonials to PRESIDENT, Ghatkopar Kivol Municipality, GHATKOPAR, Ghatkopar, 6th September, 1925. A24023

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., unrepresented districts. For terms, etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 45, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN willing to go to Japan as Assistant Manager, Accountant, or Salesman. Five years business experience. Please write AMRIT LAL, LAXMI CHAND, MEHETA, Care, Lajee Punshi's Bungalow, Ghatkopar, (THANA). B R1786

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

LARGE and small Offices in the Union Bank Buildings. Rents Rs. 50/- and over. Well ventilated. Can be altered to suit tenants' requirements. Lifts and all modern conveniences. Apply Secretary. C R24025

BANDRA, 124 Hill Road, BLOCK with Out-house. Drawing Room, seven rooms, bath, kitchen, etc. Rent Rs. 120 per month including water, Halalkher charges. Apply Dr. GIDH CHAPWALE. C R1797

TO BE LET at 51, Naigum Road, Dadar, a commodious first floor of All-India Bungalow newly white-washed in fancy colours, airy and open on all sides—consisting Drawing, Dining, Dressing, 3 Bed-rooms, Cook and Bath rooms and a large Verandah. Rent Rs. 100 per month. Please see MR. MODY on the premises. C R1798

TO BE LET on long or short lease 10,000 square yards VACANT LAND for any sort of factories or Building Houses or Chawls or Bungalows, etc., etc., in large or small plots as may be convenient to Lessees. For further particulars please see or write to Mr. MODY, All-India Bungalow, 51, Naigum Road, Dadar. Brokers also are requested to apply. C R1798A

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES and PEARS sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 2 lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundroli Orchards, Kulu, Punjab. R1780

THE BEGUM NURSERY—Nurserymen and dealers in Plants of every description can supply Manure, Red Earth and Pots of sizes. Khetwadi 5th Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4. Prop.—S. S. TAKLE.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ALUMINIUM NAME PLATE of yours. Annas four. Send stamps to MADHAY COMPANY, Somerset Street, Camp Karachi. T R1792

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, at 2-30 p.m., at Fort Street, next to the main entrance of Alexandra Dock, opposite General Post Office, of valuable and made to order Household, dining, drawing bedroom furniture, etc. Auctioneers, BYREN and CO. T 24058

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—Brand new one 1050 B.H.P. DIESEL OIL ENGINE, manufactured by a well-known make, directly coupled with a Generator. Immediate delivery. For particulars, etc., apply to Box No. 974, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." K R1777

MACHINERY, GIN-PRESS, ENGINE, BOILERS, OIL ENGINES, GRINDING GIL-RICE MILLS, PUMPS, LATHES, SAW MACHINES, OIL PRESSES, Etc. Direct importers and suppliers, M. H. DINGRAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay. B19

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SUITABLE MATCH for a young widow, belonging to a very respectable (Punjabi) Khatri family, having no male issues. Gossiped Officer in a State drawing Rs. 200 p.m. with prospects. Liberal views. Question of dowry immaterial. Exchange of photos and interview essential. Inter-Provincial alliance a desideratum. Apply with particulars and photos to Box No. 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." M R1793

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Examinations, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand special classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road, teaches Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting under experts by their two months' special course. Open from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Special arrangements for speed classes and for ladies. Apply for prospectus. M

ENROLMENTS for LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Examinations of May and CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS Examinations of June, 1926, will cease from 15th September, 1925. Brilliant Results secured every year, including Teachers' Diplomas and Distinction certificates. Fees moderate. Prospectus from the PRINCIPAL, ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Bhicsandra Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New York No. 20, Footscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60; Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200; Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujranat Rem. 120, Mahatma 125, Visible, Rs. 150; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125; Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195; Corona, For. Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223. S WS

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—Rs. Corona latest Improved Model, New 195; Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New 225; Remington Portable, New 125; Fox-Portable (Shop-sold), 125; Santa Portable (German), New 130; Underwood 5, Rs. 100; Remington 10 from 160; Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine), 160; L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi Rebuilt Typewriter, Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to all makes. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITER PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY REDUCED—Call or write for Price List. Secondhand Empire No. 1 with Back Spacer, Rs. 75; Oliver No. 3 Rs. 85; No. 9, Rs. 125; Remingtons 10 and 11 Escap and Brief from Rs. 110 up wards. Very slightly used Remington No. 10 latest Model Rs. 195; Hammond Multiplex Rs. 95; Underwood No. 5 Rs. 125; Rebuilt Remington etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. S

PHOTOGRAPHY

WONDERFUL CAMERA—Complete picture in 2 Minutes, direct on cards 2" x 3". No Films, No Plates, No Dark-room, Complete Camera with Cards, Developer, etc., etc. Rs. 15. Postage Rs. 1-4 extra. NOWELTY TRADING CO., 48, Morarji Gokuldas Chawl, Kalkadevi, Bombay 2. P R1778

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates. The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR, "Bombay Chronicle," Madhwa St., East, Bombay.

SPORT.

WINNING HORSES?—Are you going to bet at Poona Races? If so take my Betting Instructions. No Mathematics, No Astrology, No Cycle or other complicated systems but my own practised very easy Method for people of average knowledge. No fear of losing. Guaranteed refund if wrong. Charge Rs. 20 only. No V.P.P. Remit by Insured Post. J. D. RAL, Kaimpong (Bengal). R1737

PROFESSION.

BEST DOCTORS recommend Psychosurgery for all Nervous, Sexual, Mental, Chronic disorders. Consult DR. THAKORE, Specialist, Land Mansion, Churni Road, Station. R1774

SAFE and SURE CURE for LEUCODERMA, PATCHES, etc., in four weeks. Particulars FREE under cover "SR" WORKS, Bandon Square, CALCUTTA. P R1779

BOON to devilised males. Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R Ghatkopar, Thana. R1795

CORRECTLY PREDICTED who should stand 1st Class 1st in the last L.L.B. Examination. Ask him who has the honour. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader, and Evil Counterfacter, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office. Trial Form Free on application.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INFALLIBLE remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibag Lane, Sakhiya, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 6 extra.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers, 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 23409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS AND MOTOR CAR OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SPARE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES FOR MOTORS AND LORRIES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction This day SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Raval Buildings, opposite Messrs. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, by order of the concerned, spare parts and accessories for Ford, Alton and other Motor Cars and Lorries such as differentials, gear boxes, axles, ball bearings, cylinders, radiators, wheels, etc., etc. The above is on view. Terms:—25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers

FOR SALE OF THE COPIES OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

AT SECUNDERABAD

Apply to the

DISTRIBUTING AGENT

for H. E. H. NIZAM'S DOMINIONS B. V. MUTHANNA, B. Com. Ramakrishna Stores, Market Street, SECUNDERABAD.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Catarrh Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cuscuta Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and present in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8-2 Dram Rs. 4-0 Ask for particulars to NEW FORMULA Co., B. and G. OFFICE, Kandi, Bengal, India. Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA—ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

The Crooked Square Leads to—**WARNER BROS.** PRESENTATION OF **The MARRIAGE CIRCLE** DIRECTED BY **ERNST LUBITSCH**



MARRIED—but not to each other!

AN ERNST LUBITSCH PRODUCTION—

Florence Vidor
Marie Prevost
Monte Blue
Adolphe Menjou
Harry Meyer
Creighton Hale

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME:—6, 8 & 10 P. M.

MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.

INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)

INDIA'S ONE OF THE LEADING LIFE OFFICES.

THIS COMPANY'S IDEAL FAMILY ENDOWMENT POLICY offers UNPARALLELED-ADVANTAGES.

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS (in unrepresented Districts) with power to appoint Sub Agents Most Attractive Terms Offered.

Please write for forms, prospectus or Agency to:—

BEHERAY & SONS,

CHIEF AGENTS, Bombay Presidency.

267, Hornby Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT BHAVANIPETH POONA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire—the Receiver appointed in suit No. 5064 of 1923 (Motilal D. N. Vakil and Ors. vs. Dara Cawasjee), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 13th September, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties:—

LOT NO. I.—All that piece of gauthan land, situated at Bhovanipeth in the Town of Poona together with the bungalow, out-houses and stables thereon in the registration Sub-District of Haveli bearing Survey No. 388 and registered in the New City Survey Sheet No. 61 admeasuring about 1846 square yards and bounded on the North by the bungalow of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit on the South by the new building of Dara Cawasji on Government land on the East by the road leading towards the Transport Lines Road and on or towards the West by Government ground.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece of land situated at Manjary in the Bhavani Peth in the City of Poona together with out-houses and stables and open garden space with Toddy and other trees thereon in the registration sub-district of Haveli admeasuring about 3 acres and 20 Guntias bearing Old Survey No. 493 and New Survey No. 713 and bounded on the North by the Public Road on the South by field belonging to Mahadeo Majeed on the East by other property of Dara Cawasji No. 2390 in the Cantonment of Poona and on the West by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE OF LATE MR. W. WATSON.

TO-MORROW, Sunday the 13th Sept. 1925 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Peltter Road Cumbala Hill, in Mr. G. Singhani's Bungalow very valuable hand-

AUCTION SALES.

some made-to-order household furniture of the latest design by Wimbridge, Dewjee Canjee, also old carved blackwood furniture rich glass, crockery, and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dinner vases, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite, fancy cabinets, table ornaments one complete white painted bedroom suite writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, clothing sofas, one sweet tone cottage piano, by John Brinsford and Sons, photograph, easy chairs, low chairs, hat stands, single and double bedsteads, mirror, almirahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, tea-cups, ice box, meat safe, cupboards, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of late Mr. W. Watson and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will to-day SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:—

2 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton. Country damaged lying at Sewri in godown No. C-12.

AT 4-40 P.M. (S.T.)

At Sewri in godown No. J-137. 1 full pressed bale country damaged Uganda Cotton. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

To-day SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1925 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria. 1 second-hand rubber-tyred rickshaw. 1 second-hand rubber-tyred bromham. 1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram. 1 Bay Arab horse in harness.

One B.S.A. Motor Cycle with side car in good running order recently overhauled.

BENNETT & CO.

COMMENCING
FROM
TO-DAYWILL
SCREEN**CINEMA MAJESTIC**
CHANDER-RAO-MORE

OR

**MURDER of
SHIVAJI ?**Wonderful production by the
United Pictures Syndicate

Film taken from the History of Shivaji the Great.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITYThis Film can be Booked at UNITED PICTURES
SYNDICATE, Dadarkar Building, Girgaum Back Road,
BOMBAY.

OR

"LOVE and W & R"Directed by
N. D. SARPOTDARPhotographed by
P. S. ALGIRI

Usual Time and Rates.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY**IMPERIAL**CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S FILM
DREAM OF LIFEDaily four shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45,
and 10-30 P. M.**EXTRA SHOWS.**On Sat. Sun. and Monday (Khordad
Sal day) at 3-30 p. m.

Commencing from TO-DAY

AT

KRISHNA CINEMADUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road

Best Social Picture of the Day

'The Noble Scamp'Produced by Laxmi Pictures,
Bombay.

USUAL TIME & MODERATE RATES.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst
Road5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Sat. Sun. and Bk. Holidays at 3-30.
Prices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8

As. 4, and As. 3 including Tax.

FIRST WEEK: 4 CHAPTERS

Pathe Serial in 10 Chapters

"LEATHERSTOCKING"

with EDNA MURPHY

and HAROLD MILLER.

Is the woman of to-day as courageous as her

ancestors?

See women defending their homes and loved

ones from Indian Marauders in this thrilling,

thrilling, vivid chapterplay of daring adven-

ture and romance? Also one reel Pathe-comedy,

THE VANITY FAIR GIRLS

with

EDDIE BOLLAND

in

"PRINCE PISTACHIO"

DON'T MISS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

A Ripping, Roaring, Rumping Yarn of a Ripping, Rollicking, Red-blooded Girl
with a Pair of Naughty Eyes.**'THE TEASER'**

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA

7 parts—featuring the

PRETTIEST LOVELY LITTLE HEART-SMASHER

LAURA LA PLANTE

Men can't resist her—Wives should watch her—Bachelors should dodge her

Girls should see her.

"THE TEASER"**LAURA LA PLANTE**

QUEEN OF FLIRTATION!

The Cast Includes

PAT O'MALLEY

GIRLS! DO YOU WANT INSTRUCTIONS IN FLIRTATION?

gives you—with a revenge!

The Programme includes a Comedy.

TO-NIGHT, 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON

TONIGHT—THIS WEEK

REPEATED FOR ONE WEEK

MORE!

Upto FRIDAY 13th September only!

THE GORGEOUS FRENCH

PICTURE

THE MULTI-MILLION FRANC

PRODUCTION

"KONIGSMARK"

OR A

ROYAL ROMANCE

AS THERE WAS AN UNPRECEDENTED

RUSH THROUGHOUT THE LAST

WEEK—

AS MANY HAVE BEEN UNABLE

TO SEE IT—

AS MANY ARE EAGER TO SEE

IT AGAIN—

The Management of the Wellington

Cinema have thought fit to run this Mighty

Super-Drama for

ONE WEEK MORE!**12 PARTS.****TO-DAY**

FOUR SHOWS AT:

3-45, 6, 8 & 10 p.m. (S. T.)**WELLINGTON**

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

PRECIOUS

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

A SUPERB GOLDWYN DRAMA

"LOST AND**FOUND"**

ON A SOUTH SEA ISLAND

A beautiful picture with bewitching

women and the gorgeous splendour of the

South Sea Islands, featuring

ANTONIO MORENO**HOUSE PETERS****PAULINE STARKE****ROSEMARY THEBY**

The interesting and exciting story of a

pretty wife's cruel abduction and a

reunion with her long lost daughter after

many hair raising incidents.

The programme includes a 2-Reel

Comedy.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and

10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PRECIOUS

CINEMA—LAMINGTON ROAD.

A KHOJA ASSAULTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In writing these lines about an
assault made in broad day-light upon a
Khoja merchant, Mr. Mahomed Hasham
Chaman, a wealthy citizen of Mogadiscio,
Italian Benadir Coast, I am acting upon
the proverb: "Better late than never" as
the matter involves the question of the safety
of person and therefore has much exercised
the minds of Khojas in general and
those residing in Khoja Mohalla in particular.The assault took place in broad day-
light in the forenoon in a thoroughfare
near Khoja Mohalla on Sunday, the 16th
ultimo, and no account thereof ap-
peared in any paper for five days, when on
Saturday, the 22nd idem, the "Satya
Mitra" published an account of the assault
in detail. It is a matter of great regret
and surprise that as yet no proper and
thorough account of the assault may be
given. The account of the assault has as
yet appeared in any papers both Gujarati
and English though the police had the mat-
ter under their investigation as the assault
was a brutal one and Mr. Chaman had the
fingers of his hand injured thereby escaping
injury to other parts of the body.The account of the assault as it ap-
peared in the "Satya Mitra" is an inspired one
as it appears from the minute detail—re-
garding Mr. Chaman, particularly the re-
ference to the petition made to the Khoja
Jamat by some two dozen members pray-
ing to the Jamat for his excommunication
on religious grounds. The matter of peti-
tion being 'sub judice' must be left at
that.For some time past a good deal appears
in the Press about persons—some Mussal-
mans—who have been admitted to the
honour of J.P.'s though they were convicted
in the Courts of Justice. In this con-
nection it is very satisfactory to note that
in the last sessions of the Legislative Coun-
cil of Bombay the Home Member had to
admit that some persons who were convicted
in the Courts of Justice, were taken on the
roll of J.P.'s because the conviction
came off some twenty-five years ago. It is
at the same time very much to be regretted
that in reply to the query of Mr. Hus-
sainbhai Abdullabhai Lalljee whether the
Government was prepared to take action if
it was proved that some J.P.'s were con-
victed only ten or fourteen years ago, the
Home Member evaded the challenge by
characterising the query as merely hypo-
thetical. From the Home Member's hesita-
tion to meet Mr. Hussainbhai's challenge
one may safely assume that there are per-
sons on the J.P.'s list who were convicted
as late as ten or fourteen years back. Mr.
Mahomed Hasham Chaman joined these
writers in the Press and indited a few lines
to the columns of the "Praja Mitra" and
the "Parsee" of the 11th ultimo.The other cause is attributed to reli-
gious fanaticism. Unless one thinks of or
connects some J.P. wire-puller at the back
of the assault one fails to understand how
the fanaticism was awakened to its sense of
religion so late when one comes to know
that Mr. Chaman was here in Bombay and
his book on religion entitled "Satya" was
published long before it.Whether the assault be due to religious
fanaticism or social fanaticism or
whatever else there may be at
the back of the assault it involves the
very vital and important question of the
safety of one's life and person and there-
fore it behooves the Government to trace
up the culprits and thereby pacify the pub-
lic feeling. It is worthy of note in this
connection to mention that a day or two
previous to the assault Mr. Chaman, in a
leaflet entitled "A misunderstanding ex-
plained" in Gujarati and distributed
amongst the Khojas anticipated this at-
tempt upon his life and with this pre-
science on the part of Mr. Chaman the
police ought to be able to find out the
culprits all the more easily.—Yours, etc.,
ANTI-HUMBBUG ISLAMITE.**FINAL JUTE FORECAST.**

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The final forecast of the Jute crop of
the two remaining provinces of Bihar andOrissa and Assam is published to-day.
Bihar shows an increase in the yield of
67,701 bales as compared with the figures
of 80,400 bales as compared with the figures
of last year. Taking the figures of the
three provinces Bengal, Bihar and Orissa,
and Assam, the total yields shows a de-
crease of 2,69,164 bales as compared with
the yield of the previous year. The total
yield of the three provinces amounts to
78,51,328 bales against 81,20,492 bales of
last year. The total yield of Bihar and
Orissa is 615,728 bales against 5,18,027
bales of last year. Nepal figures are in-
cluded in the Bihar forecast and are 59,744
bales against 58,898 of last year. There
are only seven jute producing districts in
Bihar and Orissa of which Purnea shows
the highest figures being 5,05,125 against
4,14,000 bales of last year. In Assam only
1,25,000 acres are under jute cultivation
and distributed in nine districts. The
yield in Assam shows 2,52,200 bales against
3,32,600 bales of last year, Nowgong alone
showing 4,23,900 bales against 1,10,000
bales. Next comes Goalpara with 58,100
bales against 1,20,300 bales.—A. P.**CONVICTED OF SEDITION.**

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice N.
R. Chatterjee and Mr. Justice B. B. Ghose
disposed of the rule issued on behalf of
Akshoy Kumar Gupta who had
been convicted by the Chief Pre-
sidency Magistrate of sedition and
sentenced to three months' rig-
orous imprisonment. The charge against Ak-
shoy was that he published and distributed
a seditious leaflet "Biplob O Chhatra Samaj"
or "Revolutionary Movement and Student
Community." The author of the pamphlet
Preetnath Ganguly was also convicted by
the Magistrate of sedition and sentenced
to six months' rigorous imprisonment which
sentence was confirmed by the High Court.
In reducing the sentence passed on Akshoy
Kumar Gupta to the period he had already
served, their Lordships remarked that there
was nothing to show that he was aware of
the contents of the book before he offered
it for sale.—A. P.**HINDU MAHA SABHA.**

DELHI, Sept. 10.

Elaborate arrangements are being made
by the working committee of the local
Hindu Sabha for the next annual sessions
of the Hindu Maha Sabha which will be
held in Delhi in the last week of February,
1926. A strong provisional reception com-
mittee with Rai Kedarnath, the founder of
Ranjana College as President and Mr.
Deshbandhu Gupta as Secretary has been
formed. Messrs. Rang Bihari Lal, Rajendra
Narain and Amichand Haksar will act as
Joint Secretaries. A subscription list has
also been opened and brisk propaganda for
enrolment of members is being carried out
with a view to acquire a duly constituted
responsible committee at an early date.—
A. P.**GRAZING TAX IN ASSAM COUNCIL.**

SHILLONG, Sept. 10.

In the Assam Legislative Council a res-
olution recommending the abolition of graz-
ing tax was discussed. Hon. Mr. Barnes
on behalf of Government replying stated
that the revision of grazing rules was ex-
pressly undertaken as the present rules were
working badly. The Government were desir-
ous of relieving the ryot from the tax.
But he would not undertake to offer con-
sideration on the total abolition. An amend-
ment recommending the appointment of a
committee to consider the draft rules was
carried.—A. P.**AMRUTANJAN**Is the best word in the cure
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BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Bombay, September 11.

During the week under review Home Markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a sharp advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early, the market was easier on long liquidation but later advanced on shorts covering owing to serious reports of deterioration of crop in Oklahoma, and unfavourable weather report. At the close the market was steady.

Although the American market has been broken into by holidays and consequently affected to some extent, there has been slightly more business done during this week. Under the influence of reports of heavy crop deterioration, prices have steadily improved since last week and a considerable appreciation has to be recorded on the week.

The outstanding occurrence of the week was the issuance on Tuesday last of a further instalment of the Official Bureau Report together with the Ginning Returns up to the end of last month. The estimated condition of this Report was 66.2 per cent with a probable out-turn of 13,740,000 bales, whilst the Ginner's showed a record figure of 1,893,000 bales. Although this last named figure is distinctly on the high side, the figures for condition and the estimated yield are considered to be very much of a bullish nature. Of course ginning figures are very difficult and hazardous things to work upon, for it naturally depends what percentage of the crop has already been dealt with, and this will not be discovered until the next two or three reports show whether any drastic falling off is occurring.

The report caused a marked scare amongst shorts and induced a considerable amount of short covering by professional dealers and chiefly by speculators on the American Exchanges after its publication. A further advance took place the next day on definite confirmation of extremely hot and dry weather. It is rather difficult to understand the heavy deterioration indicated by the latest cable advices in face of all private reliable information that the crop was making good progress, but whilst this is the case it is almost unwise to ignore official documents.

Manchester trade reports have continued in a rather more cheerful vein and there are undoubted signs of broadening out in the business there in the near future. In the meantime, however, buyers feel disinclined to operate cautiously and more freely until crop prospects and stability in the raw material are more assured.

As regards the American spot cotton owing to the intervention of holidays the demand was rather slack and of a retail nature with sales few and far between during the week under review.

On the whole we think that in the immediate future we may see a temporary upward movement in prices in view of the weather now being too hot and dry, and consequently a further deterioration of crop is quite probable. Sentiment at the moment is much more inclined to lean to the buying side than the reverse, but personally we consider it would be wiser to keep such feelings in restraint, and to commit one's activity in purchasing in weak moments, and not to follow advances to a great extent, but to pocket what moderate profit he realizes.

Concerning the position of the local market, prices have more or less followed the trend of the American markets. Japan shippers are at present not so active and at any rate it looks as if they are not likely to be in great need of early shipments at the moment.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:

	Last week	This week
New York Oct.	22.54	23.54 + 100
New York Jan.	22.30	23.31 + 101
New York March	22.29	23.31 + 102
New York May	22.22	23.22 + 100
Liverpool Oct.	11.80	12.47 + 67
Liverpool Jan.	11.77	12.43 + 66
Liverpool March	11.84	12.49 + 65
Liverpool May	11.90	12.53 + 63

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good Broad April/May opened on the 4th inst. at Rs. 412½ and declined to Rs. 410½ on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling. On scattered buying the values recovered to Rs. 411½. On the 6th inst. the market opened at Rs. 409½ and improved to Rs. 410½ on buying by Bazar operators. The market opened easier at Rs. 408½ on the 7th inst. and advanced to Rs. 411 on Bazar operators buying. On the 8th inst. the Bazar was closed. It reopened on the 9th inst. steady at Rs. 413½ in response to a sharp rise in America, and advanced to Rs. 414½. In sympathy with a further rise in New York futures the market opened at Rs. 416½ on the 10th inst. and declined to Rs. 414½ on 60 days Commission Houses closed at Rs. 416½.

Fine Orange January opened at Rs. 394½ on the 4th inst. and gradually eased to Rs. 390 on 60 days and Shroffs selling. From this level the market gradually advanced to Rs. 395 on Bazar exporters buy-

ing and closed at Rs. 395½ on the 10th inst. F. G. Bengal January opened on the 4th inst. at Rs. 345 and closed on the 10th inst. at Rs. 354 the highest being Rs. 354 and the lowest Rs. 345.

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

The Cloth Market during the past week has been dull and quiet. The absence of demand has been keenly felt by the merchants, who are anxious to dispose of their holdings even at a sacrifice. The uncertainty regarding the future level of values has deterred buyers from purchasing in anticipation of future requirements. Until prices become stable and confidence is restored, buyers will naturally purchase from hand to mouth. The limited resources in the hands of the dealers and the absence of the credit system have checked free trade to a great extent.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have been easier all round. Grey Drills have shown a fair reduction. In Grey Jacquets, owing to competition amongst the merchants in the bazaar, values have been cut down. White Shirtings still remain drugs in the market, and dealers are heavy losers. White Mulls have been nominally steady, but sellers would be too willing to meet the buyers by giving concessions in order to effect sales. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls of a well-known English firm has changed hands at Rs. 7-4 per piece—26 inches by 18 yards White Nainsooks have declined by one to two annas per piece.

The Manchester Market has been steady in sympathy with the raw material. The estimate of the growth of the American cotton crop is far above that of the consumption and many predict a further decline in rates. There are others, however, who believe that American futures in Liverpool will not be allowed to go below 13d. as round that level there is likely to be sufficient buying. The engagements of manufacturers vary a good deal. Some are engaged for some months ahead, whilst others are in need of work and offer to accept business at tempting rates, but merchants here, expecting a further decline, prefer to wait and watch further developments before committing themselves to contracts of importance.

The only style that is at present in demand and in which fair sales have been effected is 51 inches thick cotton check cloths made in Italy, which have fetched prices ranging from 11 to 12 annas per yard. Delhi and Cawnpore buyers have purchased these goods for the cold season requirements, owing to the cheaper rates. The merchants have lost about Rs. 40 on each package of about Rs. 200 in the transactions. Fancy cloths of local mills have been selling in fair quantities, but Grey goods have been neglected.

The quotations for the leading brands of Grey and Whites are as under:

GREY SHIRTINGS—			
	Inch	End	Rs. & p.
Ralli's Ford No. 200039	3	1/38	11 10 0
" 100,000	45	"	14 0 0
" No. 33,000	45	"	11 8 0
" No. 2900	37	"	10 0 0
" No. 4545	38	3/8	11 0 0
" No. 15000	44	3/8	11 0 0
" No. 6000	"	"	12 0 0
" No. 17000	"	"	12 0 0
Graham's No. 2730	39	"	11 8 0
" BB	38	3/8	14 0 0
Dewhursts BBB	38	3/8	18 0 0
" BB	38	3/8	16 8 0
Rupree No. 5	38	3/8	15 8 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39	3/7	11 8 0
Lyon's Shunker	39	"	11 8 0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45	48 1/2	17 8 0

GREY DRILLS—			
	Inch	End	Rs. & p.
Pepperell's Dragon	29	40	10 12 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 42	26	40	14 0 0

GREY JACONETS—			
	Inch	End	Rs. & p.
Ralli's No. 18	45	22	7 4 0
" No. 18	40	22	6 8 0
" No. 138	40	22	6 0 0
" No. 636	44	22	6 13 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—			
	Inch	End	Rs. & p.
Uppmann's No. 1500	32	42	22 12 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36	40	27 12 0
Ralli's No. 9889	33	40	18 0 0

WHITE MULLS—			
	Inch	End	Rs. & p.
Ralli's No. 6	41	19	7 15 0
" No. 60	46	19	8 11 0
" No. 600	51	19	9 7 0
" No. 6000	56	19	10 15 0
" No. 88	58	20	7 12 0
" No. 1270	27	18	3 9 0
" No. 166	39	20	"
" No. 818	39	20	"
" No. 1440	36	20	"
" No. 1703	32	20	"
" No. 224	44	20	"

Ritchie's No. 1260			
	Inch	End	Rs. & p.
" No. 119	37	18	4 8 0
" No. 229	42	18	5 0 0
" No. 339	47	18	5 8 0
" 1K-4K38" 48" 48" 18A 7/8	"	"	5 0 0
" No. 95	58	20	7 10 0
" No. 66999	40	18	6 8 0
" No. 86999	40	18	6 0 0
" No. 775	40	18	6 0 0
" No. 875	45	18	6 8 0
" No. 975	50	18	7 0 0
" No. 615	50	18	7 0 0

Graham's Balloon			
	Inch	End	Rs. & p.
" No. 1850	"	"	4 0 0
" No. 1900	"	"	3 4 0
" No. 1900	"	"	3 8 0
" No. 21021	"	"	3 10 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—			
	Inch	End	Rs. & p.
Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27	18	4 4 0
" No. 81	"	"	4 0 0
" No. 1850	"	"	3 4 0
" No. 1900	"	"	3 8 0
" No. 21021	"	"	3 10 0

No. 30620 T. B. 38x22			
	Inch	End	Rs. & p.
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28	18	4 12 0
" No. 89550-9797	38	18	8 8 0
" Sarawati	38	18	8 8 0
" Tipoo V/V/V/V	34	18	5 4 0
" No. 50000	"	"	5 12 0
" No. 33340/33350/33360	"	"	6 4 0
Lyon's No. 4546-5656	"	"	6 4 0
6767	26	18	6 0 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B. 38x22	"	"	6 0 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510	"	"	6 0 0
5520	26	18	6 0 0
S. W. and Co's Nos. 5800-	"	"	6 0 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings			
	Inch	End	Rs. & p.
" 2500 Shirtings	36	40	11 0 0
" 5151	44	38	11 0 0
" 4141	44	38	11 10 0
" 5544	44	38	11 10 0
" 3800	44	38	11 8 0
" C. Sheetings	30	30	9 12 0
" Dragon	30	30	9 12 0
" Elephant	29	40	16 10 0
" Duck	26	40	16 8 0

COTTON MARKET REPORT FROM M. & B. STERN.

Liverpool, August 26.
Prices have declined about 25 points since the 19th instant.

The Bureau Report estimated the condition on August 15th at 62.0, and indicated the production as 13,960,000 bales. The crop estimate was less than generally anticipated, the Department of Agriculture having reduced the Texas acreage by two million acres, where as private estimators evidently based their calculations on the full acreage as given on July 2nd, viz. 46,000,000 acres.

The quantity of cotton ginned to August 15th is given as 578,000 bales, which indicates an early crop. No evidence of this amount of cotton having been hedged, either here or in New York, is forthcoming. It may be that this early cotton has been taken care of by American spinners who have used up all their available stocks. The South do not appear anxious, either to dispose of their cotton at current prices, or to put out hedges. Last season, the same method was adopted, and at no time for any weight of hedges appear, but the crop was disposed of gradually.

It will be noted that the Texas condition has only been reduced, since August 1st, 3 points. From our own reports we learn that the deterioration has been considerable of late, and we take it that the next report on the 8th prox. will allow for a more drastic reduction in condition. In that state.

DHANJISAW—4 SEPT 11

Values at this period of the year are generally depressed, and in many instances, we have the lowest point of the season, and we rather suspect that this is the case with the present crop.

The Bureau Report is generally discredited, most operators believing the production to be considerably under-estimated. It is quite correct that last season's production, owing to the much under-estimated, but the merchants have lost about Rs. 40 on each package of about Rs. 200 in the transactions. Fancy cloths of local mills have been selling in fair quantities, but Grey goods have been neglected.

Business in Manchester is increasing, and we believe a large business is pending, subject to prices remaining steady, or showing an advancing tendency.

Owing to this frequent Government estimates, business in the "arrivals" market is much restricted. We believe the trade will help itself liberally at present values, and although from time to time prices may decline slightly, we think a crop of 14 million bales has been discounted, and that in the near future, higher levels will predominate.

YARN MARKET.

11th September 1925.

We have nothing special to report during the week under review as there were many holidays in the week. The rates are more or less unchanged at the last week's level in English, Japanese or Indian Yarns. Consuming centres are all still quiet and as the dealers have last their faith even in these prices they are buying only from hand to mouth for their immediate requirements. There was some inquiry during the week from Rangoon Market of 242s Japanese Grey Yarn and others also but as the rates offered were too low business resulted only in 242s Japanese about 100 bales. China continues in the same position as the last week and there are at times offers received, but as the rates offered were not at the market rate, business was impossible. Moreover the dealers have lost enough in the last few months and they are very careful now that they do not buy in lots at present but as much as they can sell.

There was some chance of business being done in Cop yarns but the rates offered by Home People were so high that there was no hope of business being done. Bundle yarns are as quiet as usual and thus they are slowly and slowly getting out of the market.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Some forward business was reported in Mercerised Yarns but Grey yarns are as quiet as before with no business, owing to the forward rates being higher than the retail rates ruling at present in the yarn market. Japanese on the whole are very shrewd people and looking at the situation of the market, they sell their yarns at buyers' rates. Sampan are more or less the same at the last week's level having no change and Exchange was steady round about 110 1/2 during the week.

INDIAN YARNS.

The position is getting very serious because at any rate there are no buyers in large quantities. Dealers are too willing to dispose of their ready stocks at the market rate but buyers are very quiet and thus no business of importance has resulted during the week. Moreover dealers are in full Mandi for this class of yarn and thus the Mills even if they desire to sell at buyers' rates are not able to do so. The

situation on the whole is causing anxiety and requires a very careful attention to be given before it is too late.

The tone of the market is distinctly of downward position and so long as the dealers have no confidence, we do not think any improvement in the near future.

MILL-STORES.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Quotations are:—
Heads-Cotton Rs. 1/1/6
Heads-Elastic Rs. 1/9
Roods Rs. 9/2/1
Sizing flannel 72 in. Rs. 4/6
Bandings-rim-roll oldham Rs. 1/5
Bandings-tubular No. 3 oldham Rs. 1/13
Bandings-spindle 3 ply. Rs. 1/6/6
Robbins-Stubbing Wilson Rs. 4/9
Robbins-Rovings Wilson Rs. 30/8
Robbins-Ring twist 5" Japan Rs. 6/8
Rope Lambeth Rs. 1/13/6
Pickers Rs. 35
Picking Bands Rs. 1/12/6
The market ruled lifeless. Prices indicated no changes. Demand was conspicuous by its absence. Buyers hesitated to make purchases. Mills are also poor buyers.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Quotations:—
Soda Caustic Rs. 19
Soda Sulphide German Rs. 9/12
Salt Aniline Election Rs. 0/9/6
Salt Antimony Rs. 0/8/3
Sulphur Rs. 4/18
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0/4/3
Postash Bichromate Rs. 3/3
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 5/8
Chloride Zinc Rs. 20/8
Acid Acetic Rs. 0/7/0
Sago Flour Rs. 13/12
Farina Rs. 15
Alumina Sulphate Rs. 7/8
Litharge Rs. 38
Alum of Chrome Rs. 16/8
Sugar lead Brown Rs. 33
Sugar lead White Rs. 38
Bleaching Powder Rs. 19

The market as a whole is very quiet. There was however little bit of doing and activity in Farina and Bleaching Powder, which have suddenly gone scarce. Prices ruled unchanged and demand in general was practically same. Volume of business done was by no means encouraging. The consumers make limited purchases.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

We have nothing special to report in our market which ruled steady throughout the week with good demand and prices are 1 to 2d. higher all round. The inquiry for forward positions was better and small parcels changed hands. The White Java August September C 14s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. September 14s. 9d. to 15s. and October December C15s. to 15s. 4d. all the Bombay Harbour terms. News from Java are better and there are more buyers. Karachi and Calcutta reported a steady market with large demand for ready sugars. Both markets are 6d. better than Bombay. London and America are reported steady with fair business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 14/15			
	sq.	14s.	9d. F. B.
Harbour stocks	375,000	Bags.	
T M O August 14s. 9d. F. B.	Harbour	stocks	375,000
T M O Sept. 15s. F. B.	Harbour	stocks	375,000
T M O Oct/Dec. 15s. 4d. F. B.	Harbour	stocks	375,000
T M O Jan/Mar. 15s. 9. F. B.	Harbour	stocks	375,000
Arrivals:—			
S.S. Nurmahal with 1,000	Bags	of Java	Sugar.
S.S. Trident with 65,000	Bags	of Java	Sugar.
S.S. Breconia with 10,000	Bags	of Java	Sugar.

J. FRAMROZE & CO.,

Sugar Brokers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 10.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 15/4 1/2
Jan/Mar. sellers 15/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan/Mar. sellers 15/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar. sellers 15/10 3/4
Tone:—Steadily held still no demand.

(Continued from column 5.)
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 5/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £101 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 55 1/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 51 unchanged.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 66 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57 3/8—1/8

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Ready:—21-29.
Vaidia Asho—Opening 21-29, at 6 p.m. 21-29.
Vaidia Kartak—Opening 21-2, at 6 p.m. 21-20.
Teji Mandi—
Vaidia Asho—Opening 0-20.
Vaidia Kartak—Opening 0-30.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

Ready:—75-2.
Vaidia Bhadrava—Opening 75-0, at p.m. 75-0.
Vaidia Asho—Opening 74-5, at 6 p.m. 74-8-0.
Vaidia Kartak—Opening 74-4, at 6 p.m. 74-4.
Teji Mandi—
Vaidia Asho—Opening 1-0.
Vaidia Kartak—Opening 1-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 11.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/at D A 1/6 7/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Fres. 765.
Bank's buying 3 M/at D A Fres. 805.
Bank's buying D D Fres. 790.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111.
Bank's buying 60 D/at D P 107.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 217.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

NEW YORK—

TO-DAY.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.—Prof. H. A. Date will demonstrate his method of teaching the Deaf-Mutes in the Hall of the Secondary Training College, today (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. at 6 p.m. A. G. Noehren, will deliver a lecture "Playgrounds and Recreation." The class will be held at the Head Office of the

When Board but did not hand the gentleman as he was transferred to Quetta, "I had no alternative, Your Worship," added the accused, "but to keep it with me for my custody. And the funniest thing is that I come down to Bombay with the intention of joining the police force and I find myself under arrest."

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him as above.

This is the title of an historical film produced by the well-known United Pictures and is to be screened by the Cinema Raj on to-day. It shows how Chandra Rao Moray attempted to overthrow Sivaji but was himself overthrown in the end. With the main story are skillfully arranged minor incidents which lend a touch of romance and realism to the story and which incidentally reveal some of the fine traits in the character of Sivaji, his magnanimity, chivalry and resourcefulness. It is one of the finest historical films that have been produced hitherto in India, with a true classical touch and artistic alike in the writing of the story, in the photography and acting. It is bound to be a popular success. No character or admirer of Marathi history should miss the chance of seeing this masterpiece.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60 or in default of one month more.

LONDON, Sept. 11.
was forced to his limit in one

DONCASTER CUP RESULT

ST. LEGER.

LONDON, Sept. 10.
After finishing the St. Leger Manna was
marched off with a lame foreleg where he
was found to be suffering from wrenched
fetlock joint. Jockey Donoghue is of the
opinion that the trouble happened as the
horse reached the starting point. Owing to
injuries Manna retired to the stud forth-
with.—Renter.

BANDRA MUSLIMS' PROTEST MEETING

That the President be authorised to forward to the Railway Board, to the Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway and to the Collector of Thana, the Municipality of Bandra and the Government of Bombay and to the Collector of Salsette.

In proposing the first resolution Mr. Abdul Rehman said that an overbridge built by the Railway for vehicular traffic would remove all difficulties in their way and safeguard the interests of their religion.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

Coals:—Banjorah 7/3. Buttrick 25/8.
Chinook and Muslia 13. North West 27/8.
Sandra 15/6. South Karahunda 8/12.
Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Cor-
poration on ord. 8/3. Britania Engineering 4/2.
Hooghly Flour 20. Britannia Biscuits 6.
Calcutta Tramways 14/12. New Savar
Sugar 3. Soom Tea 16.
Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was
one shilling six and five thirty-second to
three sixteenth pence and demand bills
were one shilling six and three sixteenth
to seven thirty-second pence. — A. F.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service)

Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

11th September, 1925.

October.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	23.54	23.69 + 15	23.67	+ 13
LIVERPOOL	12.47	12.47 unchanged	12.52	+ 05

Sewri closing Rate Rs. 419-8-0

Khandi closing Rate Rs. 420-4-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1925.

THE LABOUR CRISIS.

We wonder if the mill-owners of Bombay are aware of the spread of smouldering discontent among the workers in the city. There are ugly rumours that in spite of counsels of patience, a section of the labour-force is strongly in favour of a strike while the rest are sullenly pre-disposed to take some form of drastic action to mark their protest. The workers are entitled to remain at their task or refrain from service, but it is essential that dissatisfied friends should tell them of the probable consequences of a deadlock. There is the danger of creating panic by dwelling upon the possibilities of panic and upheaval, but in the mill areas it is well-known that some men are in favour of precipitating a strike even as early as next week. The more restless spirits prefer Monday as a suitable date for the withdrawal of co-operation. On the 14th they will have received their full pay for the last month. Although they are now earning 1½ per cent less, the actual receipt of reduced wages will come in the middle of October. Generally it is the sight of reduced wages on the counter that carries labour to ignition-point. At that moment it is very difficult to allay active discontent, but mill-owners should realise how hard it is for the advisers of Labour to reconcile the people to their misfortune. On the merits of the case, the mill-owners have a weak front to defend. The reduction of wages has been hammered down the

throat of workers against the alternative of short-time production. In the deputations of workers to the Governor, His Excellency quoted some of the objections of the millowners to the counter-proposal. While it was his duty to test them, he was careful enough to use phrases like "It is said" and "I am told"; he dismissed the workers without squarely facing the offer of an impartial enquiry. The workers were disappointed there, and it is necessary to remember their disappointments before attempting to criticise their mentality. The mill-owners made a declaration that, other conditions being unchanged the recovery of the industry would be followed by the restoration of wages. Conditions change, and it was unfortunate that in their deputation to the Viceroy the millowners omitted to announce that the remission of the excise duty would be followed by the restoration of wages. Had they done so, they would have strengthened their case and demolished the gibe that the reduction of the duty would merely fill up the pockets of the mill-owners. Instead of trying to stampede Lancashire, the Mill-owners' Association would be serving their cause better if they even now agreed that any remission of the excise duty would be followed by better wages for the operatives. They are against any such definite pledge, and the fact tends to foster the feeling of suspicion in the labour-force. The workers have without any aid from "incendiary" leaders, realised that a substantial section of the mill-owners themselves prefer the workers' alternative of short-time, but the majority prevailed against their conciliatory colleagues.

The conduct of the mill-owners has been so inconsiderate and arbitrary that the workers have every moral right for direct action, but they are in too weak and disorganised a condition to take the question of a strike seriously. If the owners had now received a drubbing, they would have eminently deserved it, but they are materially so well-entrenched that they are able to dismiss the operatives with the maxim "Necessity knows no law". Nothing succeeds like success and they have had it; but are they right in sticking to their attitude of defiant aloofness and secretly speculating whether a total strike might not help them to reduce their stocks without any labour-bill to meet in the meanwhile? The mills that have closed down have discharged a number of workers while others that dispense with men and women add to the floating peril. They go about from chawl to chawl preaching the need of common action to bring all into line. It is a fertile ground for rumour and panic. Mill owners should not, however, dismiss it all as the outcome of deliberate mischief. Just as they manage to prevail over dissentients for collective action, the workers in their miserable way try to have some common demonstration. To refer the matter to the police or to call for military pickets would be fatal at a time when the sympathies of the public should be retained by the mill-owners. Assuming that through drift untoward circumstances occur—which Heavens forbid—and some collision involving human life ensues, the mill-owners will find themselves opposed by formidable champions of Labour in the Assembly and outside, when the question of relief to the industry is next discussed—at budget-time or before it. We entreat them not to wash their hands of all stain of consequences in advance, for gestures would be useless in unhappy eventualities.

To emphasise that selfish aspect of the case we would remind them of the offer of enquiry and peaceful intervention from 37 non-official members of the Assembly. Without their support, the mill-owners would be ploughing the sands next March. Let them note how the offer of Assembly members tallies with the petition of workers. At a monster meeting last Sunday the workers passed a resolution in favour of a Committee "to investigate the necessity of the reduction and to find out whether the reduction was justified before other avenues of economy were explored." Practically the same proposal of mediation has been suggested by members of the Assembly. They say:—

"We, the undersigned members of the Legislative Assembly, having regard to the critical situation which has arisen in Bombay by reason of the reduction of the wages of the mill hands and in view of the public demonstrations of protest by thousands of workers in Bombay, urge upon the employers to make immediate arrangements for a conference to bring about a satisfactory settlement. We offer our mediation in order to avert disastrous consequences."

They suggest a conference. The mill-owners if they are prudent would take advantage of the offer and at one stroke enlist the sympathy of the public and

relieve the tension among workers. The tension, we are assured, is serious, and it does not take much time or premeditation to occasion a strike. Now the operatives are being held back. The Committee of the Mill-owners' Association should immediately issue a reply to the offer of Members of the Assembly who have acted with good grace and whose sympathies are required for the industry in the troublous days ahead of them. If they fail to take the opportunity and unhappy results ensue, they should not hope for exoneration at the hands of the public. To be of use to themselves and the workers, they must act promptly.

BANKRUPT STATESMANSHIP.

The debate in the Council of State on the position of Indians in South Africa has not contributed much to the solution of a vital and pressing problem. The non-official members of that august body being evidently satisfied that the Government of India are doing their best, urged that immediate steps should be taken for safeguarding the rights and interests of Indians in South Africa. Sir Fazli Hussain made the usual "sympathetic" reply and though he was more frank than Lord Reading with his stilted platitudes, his confession of despair was combined with the stale counsel for patience; Sir Fazli Hussain was both hopeful and hopeless but optimism and pessimism are moods, not policies. While Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari showered encomiums on all those who have held the portfolio of Emigration, and have failed their country at a critical time, Mr. Natesan opposed repatriation, on the one hand, and retaliation, on the other, as palliatives for the present situation. Speaking at the Imperial Conference of 1923 General Smuts deplored the advice given by Mr. Andrews to the Indians in Africa not to go back to India. And the advice was not wrong. A large proportion, nearly sixty per cent according to Mr. Natesan, are African-born, are unable to speak their mother-tongue and have settled there for at least a generation. For them to leave a country which is constitutionally at any rate a member of the same Empire is to comply with the wishes of the Whites without any guarantee of economic betterment. But Mr. Natesan was on less certain grounds when he ruled out retaliation as a last step after all constitutional means had been exhausted. If the right of retaliation is not meant to be used on such an occasion of extreme provocation when is it to be used? There is the testimony of Sir Fazli Hussain that, despite the Government of India's representations measure after measure of an anti-Indian character had been passed and he held out no hopes at all whether Government efforts in the future would be more fruitful. If endless negotiations and earnest representations produce no impression at all upon the Hertzog Government surely it is time the non-official members pressed the Central Government for some more resolute form of action. Yet loyal M. L. A's. have not been wanting to oppose the removal of racial privileges of Colonials in criminal trials lest it jeopardise the delicate and furtive negotiations of the Reading Government!

Much more satisfactory strange to say, was the attitude of Sir Umar Hayat Khan. Since the common apology for the criminal somnolence of the Imperial Government is the sovereignty of the Dominions, Sir Umar did well to emphasise its prime duty of preserving a due balance amidst the different races scattered within the Empire and the need of its intervention in case of inter-imperial conflict. The plain fact is that realising the weaknesses and disunity of India, the British Government prefers to risk the indignation and discontent of Indians rather than endeavour to soften the racial arrogance of the Whites in South Africa. Sir Umar hinted that left to itself a national Government would not hesitate to go to war with a country which humiliated and drove out its citizens instead of following a meek and barren policy of mendicancy. Not to mention historical illustrations Mussolini has castigated Greece and bullied Afghanistan for actions against Italians which have not been half as iniquitous and unjust as the deliberate and persistent insults to Indians in South Africa. Indeed, the Kenya Whites through their threat of enacting an imperial edition of the Ulster rebellion with Lord Dalmeire in place of Lord Carson obtained what they wanted in 1923. The most radical Indian politician has never ventured to advocate an armed revolt against the Imperial Government because of the badge of holoty that is the Indian's fate all over the Empire. Sir Fazli Hussain admitted that India was not a Dominion so that India's insistent demand for the intervention of the Imperial Government was

likely to prove ineffective. It was a valuable admission since a subordinate branch of His Majesty's Government is practically helpless against a self-governing Dominion; the "our" Government's character at home is responsible for its impotence abroad. It is not surprising therefore, that the Government propose to do nothing beyond carrying on the furtive negotiation and emitting the requisite number of representations to which the only response by General Hertzog will be the pursuit of a ruthless and energetic policy of shameless racialism against a voteless and powerless community. It is time the moral went home to every one of us that the only alternative to Swaraj is the degradation and humiliation of our countrymen abroad.

Notes of the Day.

A Tremendous Intellect.

The late Dewan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai, president of the Madras Legislative Council, had the career of an eminent official; he will, however, be remembered not for any administrative achievement but for his signal record as a scholar and an antiquarian. He was a man of thought rather than of action. Dr. Pillai was the master of a dozen languages. He could converse in Latin and French with equal fluency as in English and Tamil. A devout Catholic, he once visited the Pope when His Holiness asked him to mention the language most familiar to him. Dr. Pillai left the choice to his august host who, a linguist himself, was astounded at the versatile genius of the visitor from India. For fourteen years, he was chairman of the Board of Examiners in Madras in Greek, Latin, French and German. Astronomy and Chronology had a peculiar fascination for him, and the hours he could spare from official duties he applied to the tracing of the dates of misty events in the past. He looked upon sleep as an unhappy necessity, so immersed he was in his work. One of his books could be understood only by two professors. It was his pride that he fixed the exact moment of the birth of Gautama Buddha from horoscopic data and he well stood the controversy of antiquarians who questioned his methods. Genius for letters seldom goes with zest for mathematics, but this man of Protean mentality revelled in the study of literature and mathematics. His intellect worked with the efficiency of a ten-cylinder machine, and towards the end he tended to be a type of bloodless culture, aridly in concentration upon dates, ephemeris, astronomical phenomena and wonderful manipulations of memory. If asked about the exact date of the death of Constantine or the name of the sixteenth pontiff or the lineage of Chandragupta in the fourth generation, he would answer straight by reference to his infallible mnemonics. Mnemonics are artificial, they exclude the process of rationalisation; but Dr. Pillai would give a formidable list of events in history that did not lend themselves to ratiocinated remembrance. He was a man of extraordinary gifts which suggested the conventional picture of the German professor and his death at the age of sixty is a premature loss to Indian scholarship.

180 Words in One Spasm

Its imperishable joke about a school of journalism in Bombay, has been diverted by the "Times of India" to the ridicule of Maulana Shaukat Ali. The Maulana has been marked as one of the first pupils of Professor Mercenarius who is already doing good work from his corner. When the tuition begins, we hope some attention will be paid to the mental condition of the writer in the "Times of India" who on Thursday gave a lucid analysis of the Assembly-fight. The "Times" hits off the topic with a brief sentence of 180 words! A sentence is said to be a collection of words, and therefore it matters little whether it has any sequence or sense in its involutions. The writer is as good in his Arithmetic as in his diction, because he labours under the belief that 72 is smaller than 45, and the calculation deepens the sordid problem at the end—making "that suit of clothes fit the Indian wearer." For the benefit of the impatient reader, we give in full the luminous comment of the "Times of India":—

"The adoption of the Amendment means that in the considered opinion of 72 out of 45 members of the Legislative Assembly (and 72 are a majority not only of the members present on Tuesday but of the whole House) the offer of His Majesty's Government to expedite the prescribed statutory inquiry is not worth considering because Indian political leaders do not want to proceed by that constitutional road at all, that the demand for immediate and full dominion self-governing status for India, as put forward by the Swarajists in the Assembly in February last year, is now presented to His Majesty's Government as an ultimatum pending the acceptance of which there shall be no co-operation by any party even in working the existing Constitution as a means of carrying on the administration for the time being, and that the express form of government thus demanded for India is that of the rule of the majority through elected parliamentary institutions as developed in England and without any modification

in principle to make that suit of clothes fit the Indian wearer." Holy Moses! What length! What sense!

Mark Twain.

The "Times of India" has beaten the record of Mark Twain who once composed a sentence, in the demented and disorderly style which it transpires, is natural to the "Times" writer. In his "Editorial Wild Oats," Mark Twain gives a contribution to his paper from the pen of Mr. Bloke:—

Distressing Accident.—Last evening, about six o'clock, as Mr. William Schuyler, an old and respectable citizen of South Park, was leaving his residence to go down-town, as has been his usual custom for many years with the exception only of a short interval in the spring of 1850, during which he was confined to his bed by injuries received in attempting to stop a runaway horse by thoughtlessly placing himself directly in its wake and throwing up his hands and shouting, which, if he had done so even a single moment sooner, must inevitably have frightened the animal still more instead of checking its speed, although disastrous enough to himself as it was, and rendered more melancholy and distressing by reason of the presence of his wife's mother, who was there and saw the sad occurrence, notwithstanding it is at least likely, though not necessarily so, that she should be recommending in another direction when incidents occur, not being vivacious and on the lookout, as a general thing, but even the reverse as her own mother is said to have stated, who is no more but died in the full hope of a glorious resurrection, upward of three years ago, aged eighty-six, being a Christian woman and without guile, as it were, or property, in consequence of the fire of 1849, which destroyed every single thing she had in the world. But such is life. Let us all take warning by this solemn occurrence, and let us endeavour so to conduct ourselves that when we come to die we can do it.

Mr. Bloke who wrote with the ease and pervasiveness of the Bori Bunder stylist, did his readers the favour of giving one short sentence in conclusion. Not so the "Times" which leaves its readers stunned with a weighty sentence of stupendous waddle.

Indian Players.

The Indian Players gave last night their farewell performance at the Opera House of "The Goddess." We were pleased to find that the vaudeville show was infinitely better than that of the opening night. The defects which we had occasion to point out in a previous review were considerably remedied, and the group of artists, almost without an exception, acquitted themselves with success, and some even with distinction. There was a better swing and greater ease, and an excellent endeavour was made to bring out the subtler shades of meaning and humour. Randalas was in proper form while Abhiram seemed to us particularly brilliant in the manner in which he conveyed the compunctions and conflict of his mind. He was sometimes jagged, and sometimes a trifle hysterical, but he was psychologically true to the character he represented. Jaichand was done by an understudy who almost equalled his talented original, though he has yet to cultivate the art of effective and lucid delivery. Maya was also a marked improvement on her previous efforts. More practice, and a closer acquaintance with the properties of the theatre and the character of the audiences have helped progress. It was really gratifying to find the deficiencies we had complained of had been studied and overcome. We gather that the drama is staged in the face of disadvantages, and relatively viewed, the achievement of the actors more than deserved the applause which the audience accorded them. We have no doubt that with the passage of time and the gathering of experience, the Indian Players will achieve the success which they as pioneers in an art form, are naturally eager to earn. They may have faults but they also have what is even more than actual excellence, the desire to improve.

His One Lament.

Sir Edwin Lutyens is, we are informed by an English paper, shortly arriving here to keep an eye upon the building of the New Delhi he has thrust on us. The "journal" fondly believes that in the opinion of "many authorities" Government House, New Delhi will prove his best work. How is it we have heard nothing as yet from these anonymous authorities? Who or what are they precisely? Whoever they may be, the astounding fact remains that Sir Edwin Lutyens has been in India regarded as something altogether distinct from the conquering hero he has persuaded the English papers to depict himself to be. Sir Edwin's one lament is, the devoted journal is informed, that he had to economise. He wanted New Delhi "all to be of white marble." And the sad fact is that that could not be. What a pity! A rich country like India could have easily given him gold, if it understood the magnificent heritage Sir Edwin was leaving for the benefit of posterity! The attitude is characteristic of the man who has magnified himself as a giant eclipsing the artistic achievements of the modern world. He would have been less Napoleonic if the Government of India had not obliged him with the errors out of the Indian treasury and if the people of this country had greater powers of control over the Government. He would have then shrunk to the miniature dimensions appropriate to the builder of country houses in England. But the irresponsible actions of the Government or the secret scheme for the supposed advancement of Indian art will not affect the judgment of posterity. Sir Edwin has been a total failure in India. New Delhi will prove his Waterloo. The rejection against his secret scheme is a warning.

HAMPERING COUNTRY'S CAUSE.

ANOTHER LAPSE OF "ELDERS"

MUDDIMAN REPORT IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

NON-OFFICIAL AMENDMENT REJECTED.

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Reforms Committee Report came up for discussion in the Council of State today. There was a large attendance of members. The galleries were crowded, there being a large number of members of the Assembly and others. These included Sir Evan and Lady Cotton, Mr. R. D. Tata and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar. Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Charles Innes were present in the Chamber.

The agenda was heavy. First there was a Government resolution in the name of Mr. Crerar for the acceptance of the Majority Report.

Both Messrs. Sethna and Emdas have the same amendment in the terms identical to those of Pandit Motilal Nehru passed by the Assembly with this difference that wherever the Assembly was mentioned in the lower House the term Central Legislature was used.

Sir Devasadas Sarbadhikari has an amendment of the same character with a few alterations and additions. The only important changes being that he wants necessary steps to be taken into consultation with both the Houses of the Central Legislature and all sections of public opinion for drafting a constitution on the basis of fundamental principles (mentioned in the Assembly resolution) but with due regard to the interests of minorities. There is no mention in this amendment of asking His Majesty's Government for a declaration but when the constitution has been drafted he wants it to be approved by the Central Legislature and presented to Parliament with a view to being embodied in a statute. Meanwhile without prejudice to the above recommendation and as a tentative measure he wants the Government of India to give effect to such recommendations of the Majority report as are consistent with the recommendations of the Minority report.

Mr. Klaparke has an amendment to the government resolution urging the Government of India to accept the conclusions of the Minority Report and take steps to attain the goal as early as opportunities occur.

Mr. K. C. Roy has an amendment urging that besides accepting the Majority Report Government should consider and recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission or any other suitable agency not later than 1927.

Lastly Mr. Sethna has a separate resolution asking for a committee of official and non-official members of the Indian Legislature to consider the problem of Provincial autonomy in all its aspects and to report on the changes which the introduction of provincial autonomy will render necessary in the Central Government of India.

Mr. S. P. Handew who was nominated a member of the Assembly took his seat in the place of Sir Charles Macawatt.

GOVT. RESOLUTION ON MUDDIMAN REPORT.

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, in moving the Government resolution for the acceptance of the Majority Report spoke for half an hour. He said that the Council had to deal with an episode in two great convergent currents in a great transaction the contact and ultimately the identification of the political destiny of India by the contribution made by British institutions not only to India but to the civilised world. He, therefore, asked the Council to see the problem in its true perspective not only of dimensions but of time. They were now engaged in the formidable problem of applying those ideas to an Eastern civilisation and environment. Whatever might be the view as to the wisdom or the probable success of such an enterprise there was no doubt that it was a heroic attempt. In the attempt to organise human society on a rational and comprehensive basis they had only an imperfect parallel which exhausted its effort at a stage where English genius had courage and inspiration to begin. The parallel was the system of Roman Law arising first as the common law of a small city state and culminating as the unifying and governing element of the whole Western civilised world and a considerable part of the Eastern. It was inconceivable that any system of civil law should now be devised or continued without reference to the great canons of Roman tradition. English tradition had now taken a place not inferior to Roman tradition. Here in India they had set themselves to apply those institutions on a scale under conditions for which they had absolutely no guide or precedent. They were trying an experiment with a population of 320 millions and great diversity of race and creed. The enterprise was therefore formidable but there was inherent the virtue of adaptation, development and catholicity. From the amendment to the resolution of the agenda it was clear that the members of all political thought in India were definitely de-

clared that political progress of India must proceed on and be governed by these principles but the Council must recognise the vast dimensions of the common enterprise. Durable institutions were of slow growth. He was not suggesting that India must wait for centuries to achieve her goal but he pointed out that the inception of responsible government in India was not yet six years old. There were legal and constitutional conditions inherent in the task itself. The first of these was sufficiently recited in the preamble to the Government of India Act which stated the fundamental doctrine of the responsibility of parliament and that the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament. All responsible political opinion however divergent in other matters was agreed or at least was prepared to accept it as the basis of all practical discussion.

Continuing, Mr. Crerar said, one section of the critics say that the Act is radically incapable of working and is so defective that no adjustment or running repairs are worth the time and attention bestowed on them. I contend that such a position is wrong in its premises and doubly wrong in its conclusions. It is wrong in fact because the Act is unquestionably in operation. Legislatures are meeting; laws are being enacted; supplies are being voted or reduced and with two exceptions, the existence of which cannot be imputed to the act the administration is being carried on all in accordance with the provisions of the Act. To those who despise adjustments and running repairs I would suggest that in operating a great and complex machine these may be the sufficient requisites for its efficient working. Moreover they can only prove or at any rate provide practical evidence of their contention by an honest and persevering attempt to work it in accordance with the intention of the designers. If such an attempt is made by the joint efforts of all those for whom it was designed and if their attempt clearly and definitely fails for the causes clearly and then at the best we shall have some presumptive, some tangible evidence but not until then. You will not achieve a difficult and distant goal by constantly changing your point of quarrelling with your companions in the caravan. Continuity is one of the essential conditions of development.

MR. SETHNA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Sethna moved his long amendment which was substantially the same as Pandit Motilal Nehru's amendment in the Assembly. He said that though the Muddiman Report was published six months back no action was taken on it. The public fervently hoped however that the P-ken-head-Reading conversations would fulfil their expectations even to a limited extent, but that was not to be. The speaker then examined the personnel of the Muddiman Committee. The majority consisted of three officials and the Maharaja of Burdwan, who had his eye on a high appointment with which rumour associated his name (laughter)—and Sir Arthur Froom, a European non-official. The minority consisted of three Indian ex-officials and Mr. Jinnah who, though comparatively young, had taken a keen interest in politics for the past quarter of a century. The Minority made recommendations with the full sense of their responsibilities, and with the certain knowledge that the Reforms proposed by them would not affect adversely the work of administration. Had it occurred to Government, he asked, why every single Indian from Lord Sinha who had held an office after shaking off the trammels of office, expressed their minds in favour of the popular view. The speaker particularly emphasised the view taken by Sir Mahomed Shafi which had converted the minority into the majority. Was it for Government to reject the so-called minority report altogether? They should have included at least some, if not all, of the recommendations of the Minority. Mr. Crerar's resolution had even ignored the recommendations of the departmental committee whose views about the expansion within the Act had been published as an appendix to the report. The speaker held that Government must be having a curious notion of the intelligence and sense of responsibility of the Indian Legislature to think that it could secure the support for a policy so illiberal and unstatesmanlike and which so flagrantly and definitely and defiantly ran counter to the views and feelings of the people. The amendment, he was moving, was not his but was substantially the same as that passed by the Assembly by practically all the elected members excluding the Europeans. It was the joint work of the different parties and expressed the views advanced recently by the Chairman of the Liberal Federal Association. This resolution was a gesture of willingness of all parties. Swarajists, Independents and Liberals, to co-operate. Government would commit a positive mis-

(Continued on next page.)

BELGIAN ROYALTIES

BOMBAY'S WELCOME.

GRATITUDE FOR INDIA.

A right royal welcome was accorded by the city to the Belgian Royal visitors, their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium, who arrived in Bombay on Friday by the English mail s.s. "Ranpura." The Ballard Pier presented a gay appearance on the morning. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and leading citizens high naval and military officials were present to greet the august visitors. Among those present were the Hon. Sir Norman McLeod, Chief Justice, Sir Henry MacNaghten, Sheriff, Mr. Joseph Baptista, President of the Municipal Corporation, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, Col. R. B. Worgan, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Mr. Denys Bray, Major General Cummins, Officer Commanding Bombay District, Mr. H. B. Clayton Municipal Commissioner, Sir Lawless Hepper, Director, Bombay Development, and Mr. P. A. Kelly, Police Commissioner. A guard-of-honour consisting of the first and fourth Bombay Grenadiers and the West Yorkshire Regiment was drawn up near the place of landing. The way from the steamer to the wharf was carpeted.

As soon as the steamer touched the quay, His Excellency the Governor went on board the s.s. "Ranpura" to welcome the royal visitors. Exactly at 9 o'clock the procession was formed and the royal visitors accompanied by His Excellency and Lady Wilson—who arrived by the same steamer from England—disembarked from the steamer and landed on Indian soil under the strains of the Belgian National Anthem. Their Majesties then inspected the Guard of Honour after which His Excellency presented the leading officials and prominent citizens to their Majesties. The presentation of Mr. Joseph Baptista seemed a very warm and friendly affair and evoked a considerable amount of good humoured laughter. His Excellency remarked that Mr. Baptista occupied a very important office and one which was difficult to fill. "Yes it is a very great city indeed and is the Gate-way of India" said His Majesty as he shook hands with Mr. Baptista, who with his usual ready wit replied "Yes Your Majesty, I am the keeper of the Gate." His Majesty then chatted for a few minutes with Mr. Baptista in which he acknowledged the gratitude of Belgium for the services of the Indian troops during the Great War. "They came in the nick of time and we will never forget the services rendered by the Indian troops to us during the war."

DEPARTURE FOR POONA.

After the presentations were over the procession was reformed and the royal visitors were taken round the city in a procession headed by the Consul General for Belgium and two Aides-de-Camp of the Governor. The royal visitors were lustily cheered by the crowd as the procession led by the Police Commissioner in a pilot car left the Ballard Pier. After the drive through the city, their Majesties returned to the Mola Station at 11-30 a.m. where the royal train awaited to take them to Poona. A salute of 31 guns was fired both on their Majesties' landing in the morning and when the royal train left for Poona. Their Excellencies left Bombay for Poona half an hour before the royal visitors in a special train.

ARRIVAL AT KIRKEE.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium arrived at Kirkee this evening and were met by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson with whom they will stay at the Government House during their short visit to Poona. It is understood that their Majesties will be the guests of the Stewards of W. I. Turf Club at lunch tomorrow and will then proceed to the race course with the Governor and Lady Wilson which is a Cup day. It is probable that their Majesties will utilise the time at their disposal on Sunday by paying a visit to Bhatnagar Dam. Under the present arrangements their Majesties will leave Poona on Sunday night.—A.P.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium will arrive in Calcutta on the 16th inst. They will be met by His Excellency the Governor and the Countess of Litten and will leave the next day for Darjeeling where their Majesties will be the guests of His Excellency the Governor and Countess of Lyton at Government House until 22nd September.—A.P.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium will arrive at Lucknow at 8-15 on the morning of 23rd September and are expected to stay here for three days.—A. P.

H. H. THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal left today for Bombay en route to England where Her Highness is proceeding on an important state business. Touching loyalty and devotion were testified by her subjects, high and low, by the most cordial and enthusiastic farewells given to her on the occasion. On her way to the railway station H. H. stopped at the High Court and deposited her will and testament with the judges and enjoyed them that in case of eventualities she expected her will to be respected. At the station a large comrade cheered Her Highness and wished her god-speed and safe return. The Begum who was visibly moved by the devotion and loyalty suitably replied and the train steamed off in the midst of loud farewells and wishes for Her Highness' speedy safe and successful return.—A. P.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

ABDUL KARIM MOVES SOUTHWARD.

RIFFS' ELABORATE DEFENCE WORKS.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Madrid.—It is reported from Melilla that Abdel Krim has proceeded southward from Ajdir, having entrusted the defence of the Alhucemas Bay front to his uncle, Abdel Salam. Spanish reports speak of the Riffs' elaborate defence works, obviously constructed under expert direction, including dug-outs similar to those of the Great War in Europe.—Reuter.

FRANCO-SPANISH OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Paris.—A report from the Moroccan front states that the artillery preparation continues but the present operations are intended to influence the tribes now beyond the French jurisdiction, by the occupation of strategic positions which assure the tribes of protection and at the same time serve as bases for the mobile forces. The grand offensive will come later and will take the rainy season into consideration. Slight rain has already fallen.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Madrid.—A message from Melilla states that a new feat landing was effected between Sididris and Cape Quilates with the co-operation of the French Squadron. The battleship "Paris" flying the flag of Admiral Heliar and with General Sanjurjo on board approached the coast in such a way as to give an impression at a certain moment that she had grounded, the idea being to unmask the Rifian fire. This proved successful and the "Paris" with drew and with sister ships began bombardment. Two guns are known to have been dismantled.—Reuter.

APPEAL FOR RIFF REFUGEES' RELIEF.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Rt. Hon. Syed Amer Ali appeals to India for further help to relieve the Riff refugees in the Tangier International zone whose condition the British Red Crescent Society describes as desperate and on the verge of starvation.—Reuter.

DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO THE LAST.

DRUSE LEADER'S APPEAL TO ISLAMIC WORLD.

PARIS, Sept. 11.

A despatch from Esra announces complete evacuation of Sueda, the capital of Judea, by the Druze population, which circles in the Paris have not hitherto continued the report. The Esra despatch describes that long caravans of camels and sacking women and children southwards and westwards to the mountainous region in Transjordan, but says that the Druze forces still occupy the walled portion of the town which they utilise as a strong point for attack on the French garrison of 700 strong still surrounded in the citadel. The besiegers, however, were themselves attacked by a French relief force which has just arrived. The Druze leader Atash in a proclamation appeals to the Islamic world for assistance and declares that the Druzes are determined to continue the struggle from the mountains till all who are capable of bearing arms are killed.—Reuter.

"LITTLE SCOPE FOR LOGIC."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON PROTOCOL.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Geneva.—"Logic," said Mr. Chamberlain, explaining Britain's rejection of the Protocol, "plays a small part in the actions of the human being." The speaker drew attention to the immense changes in the British national life in the past two and a half centuries and said every decision which the British people had taken had been illegal, wrote as regards the constitutional practices governing the relations of Britain with the Dominions, he declared that Britain's practice was to eschew general principles and proceed from particular to general and not vice versa. Thus we approach the Protocol by our history and habits of mind. Mr. Chamberlain added that arbitration, security and disarmament were on the common platform of the League, but moral disarmament was more urgent than physical disarmament and "unless a method is found to allay distrust and remove suspicion, we will never succeed in achieving the great programme before us." Hence Britain wanted purely defensive arrangements for quelling nations most immediately concerned whose differences might lead to the renewal of strife.—Reuter's Special.

FRANCE'S DEBT TO AMERICA.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Salt Lake City.—Mr. Smoot, Chairman of the American Debt Funding Commission in the course of an address declared France cannot hope for a more favourable settlement of her debt to America than was awarded to Britain. She cannot presume the United States will accept any plan formulated at the recent conference between Mr. Churchill and M. Caillaux.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN C. P.

QUIET CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

CHANCES OF DISSOLUTION OF COUNCIL

BERAR BARREN OF LIBERALS

We publish below the sixth and last of a series of articles in the course of which our Special Commissioner sums up the results of his investigations on the spot of the present political situation in the Central Provinces and Berars.

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

In this final article it only remains for me to refer to the quiet and unostentatious work in the Berar and C. P. in the direction of mass education which the followers of Mahatma Gandhi in these parts are carrying on in the midst of much destructive criticism, and no little difficulty as regards lack of men and money. I must say a word in conclusion also about the chances of a dissolution of the C. P. Legislature which some ardent followers of the Liberal creed once considered to be a worth discussion. To me they appear as remote as the possibility of Mrs. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill being passed by a Conservative Government.

Constructive Work.

A number of men in the Central Provinces proper are carrying on as best as they can the items of the Congress constructive programme, but they have to meet the difficulty of retaining their hold on workers whom they cannot afford to pay even a bare subsistence for educational or Khaddar work. The enthusiasm which was a legacy of the Nagpur flag agitation is on the wane, but it is remarkable that the whole-hearted followers of Mahatma Gandhi have a hold on mass opinion in C. P. In Berar there are three typical centres of Congress educational work where the outsider with an eye for generalisation can investigate the strength of feeling for the Gandhi doctrine. At Wardha, the municipality and pertinacious optimism of Sheth Jammal Bajaj has kept up in healthy and prosperous activity a national school which has every chance of turning out Congress workers of the requisite type. In Akola, I was pleasantly surprised to find that one of the most ardent Swarajists had showered practical sympathy upon the national school there conducted by a leading Congress educationalist, who has won the enthusiastic support of the business community—the Marwari and Gujarati elements—of Akola, and compelled the admiration of even that section of Swarajist lawyers whose latest fashion in controversial politics appears to be the insistence upon ridiculing Gandhiji in every possible manner. In Khamsang the National School and Khaddar propaganda have taken a deep root. The school hostel and the school staff have become a source of pride to nationalist Khamsang. The influence of the ardent Gandhites is always called in at these centres for exploring the avenues of peace in cases of communal frictions, but under normal conditions, the general consensus of opinion is that the Government is to watch and wait, and hope for the best in the direction of mutual distrust amongst the people. The latter, however, are well aware of the danger and their leaders are taking steps to avert this very invasion of mutual distrust.

DEATH OF SIMLA RIKSHAW "COOLY."

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF CASE

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

The Court room was crowded when the opening of the enquiry as to how a rickshaw "cooly" sustained injuries at Yates Place on the night of Thursday 3rd September which resulted in his death was opened this morning before Colonel Clayton Coldstream, District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner of Simla. Mr. Mansel Ploydell who was arrested by the Police in connection with the affair, who denied all knowledge of it and who was released on heavy bail was in the Court accompanied by his adviser, Bakshi Dalip Singh, Fakir High Court, Punjab. Kinwar Dhillip Singh presented. A plea was put in by accused's Counsel for time to see the Chalan put in the Court, but it was rejected. Therefore, he notified the Court of his intention of putting in a transfer application. This procedure was not objected to by the Public Prosecutor, provided the application was put in during the process of the hearing.

Colonel Coldstream ordered the case to proceed and the first witness was a rickshaw cooly, Rakhia, who declared after answering many other questions that Mr. Ploydell came out of his house about 1 a.m. and violently kicked Jageshur, the deceased cooly, and that he (Rakhia) stayed with him after six other coolies took away two of the rickshaws and he (Rakhia) then removed the injured man to the road leading to Barnes Court and went off to get a rickshaw to carry him away. He and other coolies asked a Police Constable to be witness to the fact that Jageshur had been killed by the Sahib who lived at Yates Place. The Policeman refused to take this report. Jageshur was duly carried to the rickshaw shed near the United Service Club Chait where they did what they could for him but he died a little before 4 o'clock in the morning. He had identified Mr. Ploydell as the individual who committed the offence out of a dozen other men. The Chowdary of the rickshaw shed reported the matter to the Police immediately after Jageshur died.

At this stage a formal application was put in by the defence counsel that time should be granted to him to file a petition in the High Court to have the proceedings in this Court transferred to another Court and the District Magistrate granted him time up to 14th September so to file the application. The proceedings were then adjourned.—A. P.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY CALCUTTA JUDGE.

OVERSEER'S COMPLAINT.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Before the Police Magistrate, Alipore, today the enquiry into the complaint of Mr. A. Chakravarty, suboverseer, Calcutta Corporation Water Works, against the Hon. Mr. Justice Page on a charge of assault was taken up. The overseer, and a Jamadar who accompanied him to Mr. Justice Page's house, were examined. The complainant stated that on the 25th August, last he was given a list of delinquents within his section with instructions to cut off the water connection in their premises. In the list the name of Mr. Justice Page appeared with respect to the unfettered water supply in the garden attached to the premises occupied by Mr. Justice Page. Accordingly the next morning he went to the place of the Judge accompanied by his jamadar and after informing the durwan, cut off the water connection for the garden. He then enquired whether he could see the Judge to explain the matters and the bearer asked him to come at 10 a.m. He came at ten and after waiting for about a quarter of an hour in the portico as directed by the bearer he met the Judge who came out at that time. When he tried to explain the matter to the Judge the latter abused him saying that he would pull him by the ears and kick him out of the house. The sub-overseer replied that he was not to blame as he was acting under orders. The Judge, telephoned complainant said, thereupon caught hold of his shoulder and kicked him. He and his jamadar then left the place. He resented the matter to the authorities, who sanctioned the institution of the present case.

The jamadar corroborated the statement of the overseer.

INDIANS' SENSITIVENESS.

The defence counsel said that Indians were always very sensitive with respect to the treatment they received at the hands of Europeans. Without admitting any of the facts deposed by the complainant, he was authorised to say that his client was ready to express regret if the complainant felt that his feelings were wounded.

Before passing any order the Magistrate expressed his willingness to visit the place of the incident tomorrow.—A. P.

HAMPERING COUNTRY'S CAUSE.

(Continued from previous page.)

take if it did not take advantage of this offer. But unfortunately though in 1921 both Sir William Vincent and Sir Malcolm Hailey expressed in favour of the revision of the Constitution earlier than 1929, the Government of India now had been made to take the same reactionary view as the Secretary of State. The Legislature had never remained consistent in its demands. His resolution responded to the suggestion of the Secretary of State and offered terms which, if accepted, all parties would be willing to co-operate. He met with Mr. Cramer's objection by pointing out that what took Europe centuries to achieve was achieved by the United States of America in 150 years and in less than half a century. The Indian demand for Reforms was, therefore, perfectly justified. If Government did not accept the amendment the fault would lie at its door.

MR. RAMDAS' AMENDMENT.

Mr. Ramdas said his amendment was also on the lines of Mr. Sethna's. He felt that Government had no legal or moral right to continue to keep India as a dependency. The people had been poorer compared with 150 years ago. If they had peace it was peace of the disarmed and helpless. They would have been better without British rule. The object of the amendment was merely to lay down the mode of transference of power because Government had already declared its goal to be responsible Government in India. So far as the Muddiman Report was concerned it was in the position of a jury and as the verdict was five against four it should not be accepted. It must be at least the majority of six to three. If a jury's verdict was to be accepted (laughter). He made it clear that the amendment was not inconsistent with the Swarajist resolution of February 1924. He was glad that Mr. Chintamani had characterised it as a page torn out of the Liberal Federation's book. He said this only showed that the country was united in its demand. So far as Swarajists were concerned they had come to co-operate on honourable terms. They had offered those terms by the amendment. If the Government did not accept them they would fall back on passive resistance and civil disobedience. He concluded: "We are willing to co-operate with you but if you do not, the whole blame will be with you and not with us."

SIR DEVAPRASAD'S AMENDMENT.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari then moved his amendment suggesting a convention and otherwise materially covering the ground of Mr. Sethna's amendment. He assured Government that non-officials were in perfect agreement that this had been arrived at after long deliberation. Unity was the bed rock of the Assembly's resolution and all parties had backed it without making a fetish of dots and dashes. It was now for Government to hold a convention to draw up a detailed scheme. He deprecated Government's attitude to put premium on the work of non-cooperators and thereby keep the movement alive. He was glad that the Secretary of State had admitted that the Liberals were not inconsiderable in number nor lacked in enlightened leadership. He asked: "What about the co-operation Government had been receiving?" No small value should be attached to the tribute to co-operation of the Assembly paid by Sir Frederick Whyte at dinners given to him by the civil members of the Government and by the Viceroy. He warned Government against the consequences of acting when it was too late.

HOME MEMBER'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Sir Alexander Muddiman expressed disappointment at Mr. Sethna's speech. He regretted the reflection cast on the Maharaja of Burdwan who was one of the big Zeminidars in Bengal and had therefore, as much as stake in the country as Mr. Sethna. He particularly regretted the prejudices against Indians who had been in the service of the Crown. It was for to continue India would not be as well-served as in the past. As regards official members of the Committee it was suggested that a man who had grown grey in the service of the country was not fit to take part in deliberations connected with the enquiry into the working of the Reforms? As regards the Minority report it had made only one recommendation that this constitution be ended and another constitution be suggested by the Royal Commission. Mr. Ramdas had told them that if he had remained 150 years without British Rule he would have been stronger to-day. The speaker was however sure Mr. Ramdas would not be speaking in Simla to-day in peace and safety (laughter). The Home Member again expressed his inability to understand the amendment. Was it an offer or was it a demand and an ultimatum? Then again it was differently interpreted by different people. The amendment as it stood proposed a very remarkable advance on the existing constitutional position. It was even in contravention of the minority report because while recommending a change it at least admitted that before the change took place there must be an enquiry by a Royal Commission. Now he made it clear that the Royal Commission was not merely to come out and settle details, but that the Royal Commission when appointed would have to make recommendations on the fundamentals of policy. Parliament could not, therefore, accept the fundamentals proposed in the amendment without first asking the Royal Commission to enquire into the working of the existing Act and make recommendations. The amendment was however welcome inasmuch as it showed that Indian leaders had no peculiar ideas about the constitution and wanted to follow the Western model. Lord Birkenhead's offer was made on the understanding that some Swarajists thought that a constitution made in the West would not suit the East, but the proposition under discussion showed that the

Western democratic institutions were before the view of the Indian leaders. The Home Member felt that this House consisted of practical men whom he appealed to take a practical view of the situation. He even hoped that unless his amendment was a threat, the very amendment tabled by Mr. Ramdas showed that he was prepared to co-operate under certain circumstances. He trusted that the Swarajists who came to curse for the purpose of destruction would remain to bless by taking to construction. In any case further progress must depend on the goodwill of Parliament alone. He did not know whether Mr. Sethna proposed that his amendment must be accepted by Parliament without alteration of even a comma or a semi colon.

Mr. Sethna: I am prepared to accept reasonable amendments. The Home Member held that Parliament would not agree to the position that without statutory enquiry fundamentals of further advance be settled beforehand. But it was hoped the members would do their best to accelerate that enquiry by co-operation which must be proved by course of conduct. The speaker would not put any obstacle in the legitimate progress on constitutional lines, but it must not be on the lines the consequences of which would not be favourable to India. He had always held that what was important was not the date of the Commission, but the material to be placed before it. When the time came the Commission should be able to collect from facts and actions that Government had received that measure of co-operation which the Secretary of State had said was essential before reconsideration of the present position.

Mr. G. A. Natesan supporting generally the amendment of Mr. Sethna referred to the first Assembly's resolution passed on Mr. Muzumdar's motion that changes in constitution ought to be effected. Nothing was done at that time. The matter then came up in the second Assembly in response to the demand for a round table conference and the Muddiman Committee was appointed. But the majority report had been opposed and the minority report supported by all provincial Councils. Ministers and Indian members of the Executive Councils in the various provinces and some even in the Central Government who undertook to work the Reforms had by actual experience found darchy unworkable and urged that a better system more suited to the genius and requirements of the Indian race should be adopted. As regards non-cooperators they were now genuinely co-operating in actual practice as testified to by Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Frederick Whyte. So the condition asked for by Lord Birkenhead for the acceleration of reforms had been satisfied by the actual course of the conduct of the Swarajists and others of their way of thinking. He, however, did not agree with every word of the amendment, for example that all members of the Legislature must be elected. (Laughter).

Mr. Ramia (Assam) supporting the amendment of Mr. Sethna emphasised that there was nothing in the Act to show that the Royal Commission could not be appointed earlier than 1929.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

SIR UMAR'S ADVICE.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan held that it could not be denied that progress had been made under the Reforms. If they could attain Swaraj by armed rebellion they need not take in this Council otherwise they must gratefully accept what was offered. If Swaraj was to be obtained immediately he would rather have it outside the Empire so that his class and his province who were not wealthy should benefit and then only the people would realise the necessity for having real Swaraj. Then again the Reforms were introduced not for the benefit of the political classes, but for the benefit of masses. The one result of Reform had been that corruption had increased. There was quarrel for leaves and fishes of offices.

Mr. K. C. Roy said no Indian could disagree with the ideal set before it by Mr. Sethna's amendment. But they had at present at Westminster a Tory Government some of whose supporters did not believe in democratic institutions for Eastern countries and would like to go back even upon Montford Reforms. Lord Reading's great achievement was that he committed the Baldwin Ministry to the policy enunciated in the August declaration and to the possibility of the appointment of a Royal Commission earlier than 1929. (Applause).

Lala Ramsarandas supporting the amendment said the Government of India was a subordinate branch of the British administration which could not do anything without the consent of the Secretary of State who represented the British Government. Lala Ramsarandas instanced the case of the cotton excise duty which was not abolished because of the objection from the Secretary of State.

SETHNA'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Mr. Sethna's amendment virtually proposing the Reforms resolutions passed by the Assembly was rejected by the Council of State by 20 votes against 10, two remaining neutral. The Council adjourned till to-morrow when other amendments will be discussed.—A. P.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

GOVT'S APOLOGIA.

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

On Thursday in the Council of State Sir Fazl Hussain in a very sympathetic speech accepted the resolution of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari for the protection of Indian in South Africa against Anti-Indian legislation and the amendments moved. He admitted that this was a very important, difficult and extremely delicate subject. His Excellency Lord Reading, speaking on 20th January, referred to the Natal Borough Ordinance which had been given assent to in spite of representations from the Government of India and said that a solution of the problem connected with a self-governing dominion in its internal matter was not easy to find. Indeed, when one saw measures after measures adopted to the prejudice of Indians in South Africa despite the Government of

India's representation there was justification for Indians in India and in South Africa to feel that the problem was altogether hopeless and yet the proverbial patience of the Orient must come to their help. As Mr. Natesan pointed out by referring to Doctor Mahan's speech the door for negotiations was not closed. Sir Fazl Hussain was not, therefore, altogether hopeless. He recognised that at a time when the Indian Government were negotiating for a Round Table Conference this lashed in the form of Reservation of Areas Bill was introduced in the South African Parliament, a Bill which had caused deep resentment not only among Indians but also Europeans in India. As Lord Reading replying to a deputation that waited on His Excellency in Delhi pointed out, this question of Indians in South Africa had possible reaction on imperial relationship. The Government of India had very rightly adopted the process of continuous representation. There was nothing that Indian publicists could suggest should be done for benefit of Indians in South Africa which the Government of India was not prepared to do. No Government could do more than that. Whether Government efforts in future would be fruitful or not he could not say. The answer must depend on one's temperament. But he was not a pessimist although he was not a very strong optimist either. "I feel the South African Government will in the course of time realise on the basis of our representations that its true interest lies not in proceeding with the policy which may for the time being be economical and beneficial, but to look forward to the future and discover that co-operation and contentment of Indians in South Africa is in their best interests and their country. We are not a dominion power as South Africa is and, therefore, we cannot feel very enthusiastic when we call upon the Imperial Government to interfere in the internal affairs of South Africa. As I am a new and temporary member in charge of this subject I consulted the Standing Emigration Committee as well as Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari and Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah. We had an interesting discussion in which the whole position was dispassionately reviewed. They said that they had not the slightest intention of asking the higher authorities to interfere with the internal affairs of a self-governing Dominion, but that they merely wanted to know the condition of the people in South Africa and urged the Government of India should use its good offices in the interest of the Indian people in South Africa and in the interests of South African Government in order to bring about better understanding of each other's position. I am really indebted to the Standing Emigration Committee for their valuable assistance and it was as a result of that discussion that certain proposals put down on the agenda to-day were not moved. I am glad to say that the resolution is in very wide terms and allow fullest possible liberty to the Government of India to take such action as is found necessary in the best interests of Indians. The Government of India have already scrutinised the Bill and submitted representation to the South African Government. We have already expressed total disapproval of certain provisions and we would follow it up soon with detailed representation." (Applause). Proceeding Sir Fazl Hussain said Government of India would ascertain the condition and views of South African Indians from a deputation that was shortly coming to India. The Government of India would be pleased to receive the deputation. The Government of India also contemplated other steps by which to ascertain the condition and views of South African Indians. Nothing that could be done would be left undone and the Council could have implicit trust in the desire of the Government of India to do all it could in this matter. India did not want certain privileges nor any licences for Indians in South Africa. What was wanted was justice and fair play and this the Government of India would try to secure so far as it lay in its power. (Loud applause).—A. P.

COTTON-GROWING IN IRAQ.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

At a statutory meeting of the Dialect Cotton Plantations Ltd. at Winchester House, Sir Edward Manville, who presided, announced that Mr. Roger Thomas, ex-Inspector-General of Agriculture in Iraq had been appointed Managing Director of the Company. Mr. Thomas was now in Iraq and was arranging the development of the area on which cotton would be cultivated. Sir Edward also announced the appointment of a Commission headed by Lord Chelmsford to proceed to Iraq forthwith to consult Mr. Thomas and Sir Thomas Ward who was the Company's chief consultant. Machinery and equipment had already been ordered and it was expected that a considerable area would be opened up for cultivation by the autumn.—Reuter.

MISSING SEAPLANE TRACED.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Honolulu.—A submarine, last night, found the missing seaplane, mentioned on 2nd September, thirteen miles from Kua; with the crew alive.—Reuter.

[The London message, dated 22nd inst., referred to above, emanated from San Francisco, which stated: Five men in a disabled seaplane in the rough sea and drenched by a tropical storm is the picture evoked by the reports of the warships searching in the mid-Pacific for P. H. 9, number one, one of the two seaplanes that started to fly to Hawaii.]

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Honolulu.—Two aviators coats, and two life-preserving jackets marked "United States Navy" were found in different places along the coast near Hilea. They are supposed to provide a clue to the fate of the crew of the missing seaplane PH. 9. The Navy search continues.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

A CABLE FROM MEDINA.

The following radio message dated September 9, from Medina, Hedjaz, has been received through the Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., by His Holiness, Pir Jamatalah and Sheth Saleman Cassim Mitha:

We, your brethren inhabitants of the Most Holy Medina, are besieged in the town of the Prophet by the heretical sect of the Wahabis for about a month. Foods, subsistence and the water of the river Zarka are cut off, and we are on the point of dying of hunger and thirst as was done to the Martyrs of Karbala. The dome of the prophet and his family is fired at with bullets, so that the cries for prayers (Moazzin) is compelled to descend from the Minarets. The Tomb of the Prophet's uncle Saiyadina Hamza is demolished just as was done with the tomb of Saiyadina Abdullah Bin Abbas at Taif. They were not satisfied with this but wrote to us that we were surely Kafirs, worship Hamza and Abdul-Kadir Jilani of Baghdad and that we were Dualists (Mushriks). As the ultimate object of this mislead sect is violence to the tomb of the Prophet and the butchering of his neighbours, it is impossible for us to submit in any case, although all of us die. We know surely that you will not like either the destruction of the sanctity of the Holy monuments by these Wahabis, so long as there is a single Muslim living on this earth. If you don't hurry to our assistance practically what will be your excuse when you will be called to the presence of God, for your silence after the knowledge of what has befallen us? It is the duty incumbent on every individual of you to relieve and assist us with money and persons as to protect our honour and person and Government. Don't consider that the war carried on in Hedjaz (Haramain) is a war between two sects of the Muslims, because the Wahabis are no longer Muslims on account of their calling the inhabitants of the Haramain and all Muslims, other than themselves Kafirs both by their words and deeds, and on account of their saying that every one who joins to the formula of the Unity of God, the Kalimat-Tawhid, the formula of the Prophethood of Mohamed is a Mushrik and they have ordered people to say "La-ila-ha-ilallah Maleke-Youmidin" and so on, and every one who adds any word is a Mushrik and Kafir. They have considered it lawful to take the properties of the Muslim without right and authority and to possess and enslave Muslim women and they have denied many of the essential of doctrines of Islam. This now proves that those who are fighting against the Wahabis are Muslims and are defending the religion of the Prophet, therefore it is the duty of every Muslim to assist and help us with words, deeds and money. God says (in Koran) "Hurry to be forgiven by your God," and "help each other to virtue and piety." The Prophet says "Assist your brother, etc." You will shortly know the truth of what we say even if you have forgotten what had befallen the inhabitants of the Haramain in the previous century by the hands of the predecessors of this revolting sect, who on their entrance in the Kaaba loudly recited the verse of the Koran, "O! Faithful! The Dualist (Mushrik) are unclean. They should not approach the Holy Mosque (of Mecca) after this year," meaning by saying so that all Muslims besides themselves were Mushriks. So also when they entered the tomb of the Prophet, their leader recited this verse, "Farely I (the Prophet Abraham) play tricks on your idols after you go away," meaning thereby that the tomb of the Prophet and his companions were idols. It is obvious that that (such) an insult is infidelity and deviation and shows the absence of fear of God and His Prophet and what we have said is a lesson and a reminder to the wise and we are afraid our voice may not reach you and inform you of our hardships and distress and we entrust our affairs to the Almighty God and he knows his creature.

On behalf of the inhabitants of Medina. —Sayed Amram Al-Baghdadi, Hasan Abdul Jawad, Sayed Mahmud Ahmed, Sayed Ahmed Faizabadi, Ahmed Bin Hamid Al-Bidderi, Mahdi Bin Saleh Al-Baghdadi, Abdul Majid Hasanah Al-Baghdadi, Ismail Al-Nakrani, Said Bin Ahmed Husaini Bin Ali, Aaid Bin Sharif Al-Halabi, Ahmed Malki Bin Osman, Ahram Bin Abdullah Al-Halabi, Kamil Bin Amin Suwaidi Dimishki, Ahmed Dimishki, Ali Bin Saleh Madani.

CHAPRA MUSLIMS' WARNING TO IBN SAUD.

(From our Representative.)

CHAPRA, Sept. 9.

A largely attended meeting of the Muslims of Chapra was held to-day to consider the situation created by the reported rumour of the bombardment of Medina. Great enthusiasm prevailed and stirring speeches were made. Mussalmans were warned to be careful of the propaganda of the interested Governments and persons. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

The Mussalmans of Chapra together with their co-religionists in other parts of the country have received the reported rumour of the bombardment of Medina with great concern and anxiety. Though Reuter's report has been contradicted and falsified from more than one quarter, yet the Mussalmans of Chapra request Moulana Shaikat Ali to find out the true state of facts in order to allay the anxiety of the Mussalmans public.

"The Mussalmans of Chapra warn Sultan Ibn Saud of the danger of not taking stringent measures to prevent the possibility of any such happenings in Medina and Mecca and wish to remind him through the Central Khilafat Committee, of his promise made to the Hajis in this respect."

"This meeting strongly condemns the action of a number of Mussalmans in Bombay for insulting Moulana Shaikat Ali."

GOKHALE HALL AT POONA.

MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS LAYS FOUNDATION-STONE.

POONA, Sept. 11.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Gokhale Hall, Poona, was performed last evening by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas in the presence of a large and distinguished company of Indian and European ladies and gentlemen. Dewan Maharaj Godbole having welcomed the guest Mr. D. V. Ambedkar, the Secretary, read a statement tracing the history of the movement to raise a Gokhale Hall in Poona. The statement showed that the whole scheme was estimated to cost a lakh and a half rupees out of which nearly a half or three quarters of a lakh had been promised and nearly Rs. 45,000 realised. A very centrally situated site had been purchased for the hall at a cost of nearly Rs. 32,000 leaving Rs. 13,000 as a nucleus for the building fund. The statement closed with an earnest appeal to the generous and charitably disposed public to come forward with handsome donations for the purpose of erecting a hall which would be as worthy of Gokhale as of the city in which it would be located.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri then formally requested Mr. Lalubhai to lay the foundation stone. In doing so Mr. Lalubhai read a long speech emphasising Gokhale's patriotism, his sense of duty and discipline, his thoroughness in all that he undertook and the scrupulous fairness which he brought to bear on his study of public questions.

The Hon. Mr. Lawrence the Finance Member of Bombay Government and Hon. Mr. Jadhav the Education Minister were among those present at the function and Sir Hormusji Wadia, President of the Deccan Sabha and Dr. Paranjpye were among those that shed some messages of good wishes for the success of the movement.—A. P.

MR. PATEL'S BANQUET TO SIR F. WHYTE.

WITTY SPEECHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 11.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel gave a grand banquet last night at the Cecil Hotel to meet his predecessor Sir Frederick Whyte. The executive councillors and the members of the two Houses of the Legislature were among the guests. One feature of the banquet was that drinks were shunned. It had also been mutually arranged between Mr. Patel and Sir Frederick that there should be no speeches. But the guests did not let them keep their vow and some humorous and witty words were spoken. Mr. Gordon, official member of the Assembly from Bombay delighted the company by reading a poem he had composed that evening aptly describing the present incumbent of the chair of the Assembly. Mr. Patel confessed that his experience in the chair for the first few days had been strange. He could take no part in the debates and it was with great difficulty he suppressed his temptation to plunge into them (laughter). But he had now overcome that difficulty and temptation. Indeed he had found that there was something in the gown of the office which gave him a totally different outlook from that of a member. He had pledged not to speak in praise of Sir Frederick Whyte. He, therefore, asked them to drink to the health and happiness and prosperity of the guest of the evening. The toast was then honoured.

Sir Frederick Whyte responding said Mr. Patel had made his confession about the first experience in the chair.

Home Member: I hope it will be the last. (Laughter).

Sir Frederick Whyte said they had already observed success with which Mr. Patel had carried out his duties and he proposed toast of Mr. Patel's health and wished him the continuance of that success which he had already had and wished him a most prosperous career as the President of the Assembly. (Applause). The toast of the host was honoured. The Home Member and the Finance Member yielded to the guests and made some witty remarks. Mr. Jinnah was then persistently called and eventually yielded. He said he would not cheat the gathering as the Home Member and the Finance Member had done. (Laughter). That was the way Government cheated them. (Laughter). He took the opportunity once again to pay a tribute to the work of Sir Frederick Whyte who had left his indelible mark on the procedure of the Assembly.

SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE.

FLUCTUATION IN WEIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 11.

In a letter to his brother Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose writes: "In your last letter you wanted to know how I had been keeping and about the fluctuation in my weight. The following figures will give you a clear idea about the matter:

2nd February: 180 lbs. 14th February: 183 lbs. 28th February: 183 lbs. 14th March: 181 lbs. 28th March: 181 lbs. 11th April: 178 lbs. 25th April: 177 lbs. 2nd May: 176 lbs. 9th May: 176 lbs. 24th May: 174 lbs. 6th June: 173 lbs. 29th June: 173 lbs. 4th July: 173 lbs. 11th July: 173 lbs. 25th July: 174 lbs. 1st August: 174 lbs. 8th August: 172 lbs. 15th August: 174 lbs. 22nd August: 174 lbs.

As you know I was arrested just after a bad attack of malignant malaria and my weight at the time of admission into jail was 168 lbs. I passed my convalescent state in the Alipore Central Jail and in the Berhampore Jail. My weight at Berhampore was my transfer to Mandalay was 183 lbs. and that is my normal weight. I am at present 174 lbs. i.e. still 9 lbs. below my normal weight. I arrived at Mandalay on 30-1-25."

SWARAJ PARTY AND CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

PT. MOTILAL'S ATTITUDE JUSTIFIED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, September 10.

In connection with the controversy raised by some members of the Swarajya Party regarding the Contempt of Courts Bill Mr. Duraiswami Aiyangar, a leading member of the Party has made the following statement to the Press:—

Much ugly and unwarranted version seems to be circulated through the Press regarding the course adopted by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the motion for referring the Contempt of Courts Bill to a Select Committee. To the innovations sought to be introduced by the Government in that measure the entire Swarajya Party was opposed and the leader of the Party was not a whit less insignificant than any other members of the Party. But circumstances arose as they often do arise, in the course of the debate when the mover of the Bill seeing the opposition came round to reduce the scope of the Bill so as to confine its operation to the *status quo*. In other words, it was agreed that in the committee room the Bill should be overhauled so entirely that it may not be anything more than a clearing away of the conflicting opinions between the various High Courts regarding the power of the High Courts to protect the subordinate courts against contempt and extension to the non-judicial High Court powers similar to those of the Courts of Record. To the kind of enactment no reasonable objection can be taken and Pandit Motilal Nehru was quite justified in accepting such terms. He openly stated his position in the Assembly and so there was absolutely no justification for any misunderstanding as to the leader's position or procedure in this matter. The result of the proceedings of the Select Committee as I am able to gather amply justifies the procedure adopted by the leader. If he had not adopted that course the Government would have carried through the original Bill in the Assembly at least with the aid of the Council of State.

CONVICTIONS OF DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Melbourne.—The British shipowners have called that they are prepared to continue to pay the allotment money to the strikers' families if men refrain to full duty under the present articles.

Further convictions involving imprisonment have been obtained against disobedient seamen including the Negroes at Sydney.—Reuter.

Sydney.—353 additional warrants have been issued against the strikers.—Reuter.

MEN SENTENCED.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Melbourne.—A hundred strikers from various vessels were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from a fortnight to three weeks for disobedience of lawful commands.—Reuter.

Wellington.—Twenty-eight seamen of the liner "Port Dredin" have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment. A number of strikers of the steamer "Benicia" have been ordered to forfeit five shillings for every day's absence from duties.—Reuter.

NO ALLOTMENTS TO STRIKERS' FAMILY.

FAMILY.

LONDON, Sept. 11.

The wives and dependants, numbering 100 of the seamen on strike in South Africa, have been notified by the Union Castle Company that no allotments will be paid until further notice.—Reuter.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

PROVISION FOR CLOTHING.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Friday, Mr. C. W. F. Arbuthnot presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner asking for provision for clothing required for the 304 beds provided in the King Edward Memorial Hospital. He estimated that Rs. 53,000 would be the cost, and he proposed to buy Khaddar for those items for which it was suitable.

In reply to a question the Commissioner said he expected to open the wards to in-patients in January.

Mr. Tairsee wanted to know whether there was a limit to these expenses. Were they going to guide the hospital, or were they to be guided by it?

The Commissioner said they had chosen a capable Indian Dean and put the Hospital in his charge and they must trust him in such matters.

Mr. Tairsee asked whether they were working within certain limits, for they were voting away large sums of money, and he was afraid they might vote themselves away one day!

The Commissioner said he had turned down proposals for ten lakhs since the beginning of July, but he had to trust the Dean when he had to deal with detailed things like these.

Mr. Tairsee said last week they had sanctioned Rs. 110,000 for the Hospital, and yet this was a new thing altogether.

Ultimately the proposal was forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the grant might be made.

London, Sept. 11.—A semi-officially denied that a severe attack of plague has broken out at a place pointed out that a few cases occurred in the summer, but that the situation is quite satisfactory.—Reuter.



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BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

WILL THERE BE A STRIKE?

UNCONTROLLABLE FORCES AT WORK.

In view of the rumours of an impending strike of mill-operatives our representative interviewed one of the social workers in the mill district who came in contact with the workmen through their social work among them and the following is the reply given by him:

"Yes. Since the wage-cut was announced by the mill-owners the rumour is going on. The operatives have never been able to understand how the mill-industry would be saved by effecting a cut in their wages. Moreover, the experience they have got up till now of their masters leads them to treat everything emanating from the latter with distrust and suspicion. The everyday treatment they receive in the mills at the hands of the management, especially the departmental officers and other subordinates, sows seeds of an eternal discontent in their minds. This discontent does not show itself always, but all the same it is there. It flares up when there is a common provocation or a common grievance. The wage-cut announced by the mill-owners is a sufficient provocation. Naturally the argument about immediate loss to themselves resulting from a strike makes little impression, when the discontent is long smouldering and the apparently sudden bursting out has a long history behind it. When men are in a desperate mood they are not prepared to listen to arguments, however cogent they may be. Even the worm turns. When this psychology is taken into consideration the etiology of a mill-workers' general strike and its developments are easy to understand.

"The responsible leaders, or to do more correct in expression, the friends of Labour, are advising the mill-workers to hold their souls in patience and to avoid going on strike in spite of all provocations, knowing as they do that in the event of a general strike the operatives themselves would be more punished than the mill-owners against whom the punishment is aimed. Yes, it is true that Mr. N. M. Joshi, on his return here from Europe, when informed about the result of the negotiations between the mill-operatives' well-wishers and the mill owners, expressed his opinion that so far as he was concerned, he would not advise the workmen to refrain from resorting to strike. Mr. Joshi knows very well that not he and other friends of Labour but the mill-workers themselves will have to suffer the consequences, if at all a strike comes off. But unable as the friends of Labour are to obtain justice they cannot face the men with the advice to refrain from strike; let the cause be fought out between the men and their obdurate masters. The mill owners, who are educated men, did not show readiness to listen to reason; practically they have challenged the workers to do their worst by taking advantage of their helpless position, knowing full well that the operatives would ruin themselves by going on strike at this time. The operatives as a body are ignorant and illiterate. How can they be expected to be open to reason when so cornered?

PORTENTS!

"Go to a group of mill-workers and engage them in a conversation incidentally bringing in the topic about the wage-cut. What do you find? You find most of them in a sulken mood and that sullenness is certainly ominous. Sometimes a spirited fellow may get up and say: "Alright, Governor! But where is the guarantee that there will not be further cuts or that the present cut would be restored when the trade takes a favourable turn? Is it not time that you educated people left us alone! We thank you for what you have done for us. You gave us hopes and we believed something good would come out of your efforts. You have not succeeded in bringing the rich mill-owners to reason, nor in moving their stony hearts. Nor have you succeeded in making the Government intervene. You have tried your milk-and-water-like methods. Now allow us to try ours, which of course are rough-and-ready. We may fail, but certainly our methods will attract more notice. We are fatalists. Let starvation come, if starved we must be."

"When you are bombarded in this fashion, you may laugh inwardly and be sure in your mind that when real starvation is to be faced, there will be very few men who will remain firm in their resolve and perhaps the braggarts will be the first persons to give in, or if they remain firm they will do so at the cost of other people—their relatives, friends or in most cases the poor women keeping boarding-houses. But you dare not openly contradict. Advice of discretion falls flat when men are desperate, and you cannot give the guarantee demanded of you. How can you? The experience of the past does not allow your conscience to give such guarantee.

"It was believed that if the rumoured general strike was to come off at all, it would come off after the first pay-day of reduced wages, i.e., about October 15th, when the men will realise what they have lost by the wage-cut. But recent rumours point to the possibility of the men going on strike earlier, just after the next pay-day—probably on Monday, the 14th instant. There are forces at work to bring about the strike despite the strenuous efforts made by the educated friends of Labour to avert it. And I must plainly say that these forces owe their origin to the short-sighted policy of the mill-owners themselves. The latter have not only announced their determination to effect a cut in the wages of their workmen, though the saving

resulting from it is a trifle and absolutely inadequate to meet the crisis, but also have resorted to the policy of closing down some of the mills. Also in many mills which are still working, a large number of men have been "fired" to keep a portion of the spindles and the looms idle with a view to reducing the output. Thus thousands of men are thrown out of employment. They have now no stake in the industry. Strike is more welcome to them than no strike. Nay, more. They stand to gain if a general strike occurs. "Firing" has made them discontented. But it is not only vindictiveness, but also self-interest that prompts them to do mischief. They know that they are to lose nothing if their more fortunate fellows who are still in employment strike work and come out. It will satisfy them to see that they alone will not have to starve. This feeling is quite unholy. But you cannot expect a higher sentiment from the people who have not required the higher union mentality. The self-interest of these discharged men lies in the hope that in the shuffling of hands that will take place after the strike is over, these men may have an opportunity to get themselves employed in the same mills where they were formerly working or in some other mills.

"ARDENT MISSIONARIES OF STRIKE" RELEASED.

"Thus you can see that the mill-owners have released thousands of ardent missionaries of strike and they are doing their work in different ways. Some of these are jobbers and head-jobbers with armies of men at their backs. They know how to appeal to their fellow-workers. They are of their kith and kin. They live among them and constantly move among them. These are tremendously powerful forces and they are at work in right earnest. The mischief that may be caused by them, however harmful it may be to the interests of the generality of mill-workers, cannot be counteracted by a handful of outsiders, however well-intentioned and persevering they may be.

"It is very difficult to foretell when the crash will come. Let us hope for the best, but let us not shut our eyes to the actual facts. I shall not be surprised if the strike comes off shortly. The mill-owners must be held responsible for the strike, whether it comes off this month or the next. It will be of their own making. Had they listened to the advice of working short time they could have reduced the output, securing it with the demand in the market. But they have done everything in their power to drive men to strike. They have reduced the wages of their men and in addition to it have rendered thousands of men idle, free to do mischief. The "Discharged"—who are in fact the incompetent employees—made their fellows who are even now doing well to submit to the "herd-vote" as Mr. Padeshah would call it and in the event of a strike the well-off mills also will have to suffer. What the unemployed mill-hands are going to do is but a counter-part of what the incompetent mill-owners have done. Nemesis! It is nothing but the law of nemesis!"

KHADI EXHIBITION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Under the auspices of the Khadi Pratishthan a full Khadi Exhibition has been opened at Mirzapur Park. The most striking exhibit is a pile of seven maunds of yarn which is one day's output of 10,000 spinners of the Pratishthan. The exhibits are very interesting and include several types of charkha, varieties of cotton yarn from Mahatmaj, Dr. Roy and Aparna Devi. A pair of shoes made by Mahatmaj in his days of struggle in South Africa has also been exhibited. Admission to the grounds being free thousands of people are daily visiting the Exhibition which looks very gay every evening. The Park is brilliantly illuminated and the exhibits and sale stalls are all in large tents. The Pratishthan is bearing all the expenses of the Exhibition. Mr. Osman Kazi, the fast spinner of Bengal, showed his dexterity everyday in the park. He starts for the Purnia Exhibition to-night.

HEALTH IN BOMBAY.

During the 36th week of the current year ending 5th September, the total mortality 591 was 41 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 24.40. These figures compare favourably with those for the 36th week of 1924 when the mortality was 808 and death-rate 33.89 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 791 and death-rate 35.36.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was one and that from disease of the Respiratory System 196 as against 2 and 238 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 148 were among infants under one year of age; 8 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 2 attacks and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 422 as against 405 for the 36th week of 1924 and 426 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

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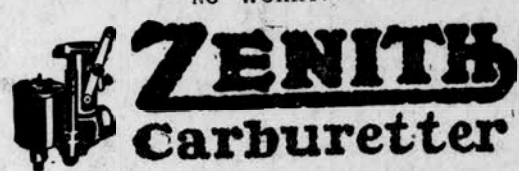
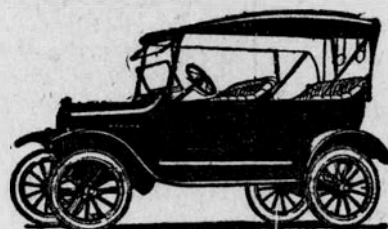
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NATIONALISTS' VICTORY IN THE ASSEMBLY

"FORWARD'S" COMMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The Nationalists' victory in the Assembly has been received here with universal satisfaction. The "Forward" representing the voice of the people trenchantly remarks:—"The Assembly has presented the Country's demand. The Swarajists, Independents and Liberals have all combined in telling the Government in one voice what the country wants. They have placed the onus on the authorities at Simla and Whitehall and it is now for the latter to discharge that onus. Up to now their policy and administration have been marked, as Pandit Motilal Nehru pointed out in moving his amendment to Sir Alexander Muddiman's resolution, by procrastination and indecision. They have made promises which they never meant to keep. They have presumed to plant milestones on our road to freedom which has never been done in the history of the world. They have arrogated to themselves the right of being the sole judges of our political competence, a right which no nation with a grain of self-respect will concede to another. And yet they insist in our co-operation with them. Sir Alexander Muddiman had the impudence to assure the House that the door of acceleration was not open to menace still less will it be stormed by violence. Is it to be inferred from these words that the Government are counting upon our physical helplessness in the presence of superior odds to force co-operation out of us? If they entertain that notion they are mistaken. The country has through its leaders openly repudiated violence as a political weapon and as for menace they have only a confused idea as to what will in fact amount to a menace so far as the British Government are concerned. They are not unaware of the military power which, as Panditji pointed out, has come to be the mainstay of the present system of Government, but they are not hopeless nor are they so helpless as their opponents think."

The paper adds:—"The preamble to the Government of India Act must go. Britain must guarantee Swaraj. Not till then will the Swarajists or the country co-operate with the Government. The latter will carry on, but they shall not say that they are ruling the country as trustees for us or with our consent or co-operation. The dream of peace, co-operation and good-will is shattered. The Swarajists with the whole country behind them must now, to quote Panditji's appeal, pursue their programme of national work which they had been conducting during the last two years and prepare the country for civil disobedience. These words are no bluff or bluster. They speak the inevitable."

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

Commenting on the Reforms Amendment resolution passed by the Assembly, the "Madras Mail" says the main conclusions to be drawn from the speeches of the supporters of the amendment are, first, that the electorate is the last thing to enter the minds of the speakers and second, that despite much talk upon political platforms about India needing a constitution suited to her own peculiar character, the majority of the elected representatives prefer a constitution based on western conceptions.

The "New India" says the measure of unity that has already been achieved ought to be developed until it embraces not only the acceptance of the central principles enunciated by the Assembly, but active support of a constitution that India demands.

The "Swarajya" says the Assembly has at least been saved from the disgrace of accepting the reactionary recommendations of the Muddiman Majority. The paper adds:—"If the Independents are true to their convictions they should now join hands with the Swarajists to draw up a programme for enforcing their demands."

The "Hindu" says the adoption of the non-official amendment is in itself a triumph. It is an event of great significance, but it is obvious that we should not rest on our oars after this achievement, for beyond showing how India feels on the matter, the motion does not pretend to formulate a plan of united action. "No more propitious occasion than the present can offer itself for the consideration of and deciding upon a common national policy."

The "Justice" says the amendment has been so framed as to be in accordance with the views of all progressive sections of the public and naturally the Assembly would hardly have been worthy of the appellation of a representative body had it not passed it by an overwhelming majority of votes.

The "Daily Express" considers the amendment a reiteration of the oft-repeated demands made by responsible bodies in the name of the country and the most authoritative expression of opinion that could be expected from the country in the present stage of its development.

The "Swadesamitran" congratulates the parties in the Assembly on having carried the agreed amendment which has now become the official national demand and asks what would the Moderates and the Independents do if Government did not respond? Would they take courage in both hands, go before the electorate, explain the situation to them and do all that may be necessary to bring pressure to bear upon Government to accede to the modest demand?—A. P. TRIUMPH OF NATIONALISM.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 10.

The "Leader" terms the recent debate in the Assembly as historic and says it signifies the triumph of sane, sturdy and progressive nationalism over the forces of reaction and obscurantism.

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ROMANCE OF A GOSAVI GIRL

ELOPEMENT UNDER INFLUENCE OF
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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Sept. 10.

How a love potion, in the form of a white powder, administered to her, and how under its wily influence she became infatuated with a passionate love for the man who was bent upon, and succeeded in, winning her, was described the other day at a magisterial enquiry held in the Court of Mr. Deo, First Class Magistrate at Kurla, in a criminal case in which one Durgabai, a pretty fifteen years old girl was one of the two outstanding figures.

From what came to light in the case it appears that Durgabai is the daughter of one Bholamisar, Nandlissar, a Gosavi Brahmin, belonging to a respected professional religious and mendicant tribe, residing at Ghatkopar.

Though of mendicant pedigree the girl was fair and plump, possessing charms of face and figure which many a Begum, might well envy. Her father had the girl married to a man by the name of Dewji, on condition that the son-in-law should provide the father-in-law with all the necessities of life. But Dewji did not keep his word. The old Brahmin mendicant on this got his girl back to his house and strictly prohibited her from having any communication with her husband.

Such being the unfortunate state of affairs between the married couple, one Shunker, who lived in a room in the same chawl as the old mendicant, was seized with a passion for Durgabai. And, with the assistance of his sister and her husband the quarry soon came to be entirely in his power and he even so far succeeded in his seductions that one morning before day break, and before her father had got out of his bed, she ran away from her home and eloped with Shunker to Baroda. From here they journeyed to Jambusar where they sojourned for some time, living as man and wife. The old mendicant finding on rising that his girl had become *non est* reported the matter to the police who soon received information as to where they were and had them arrested and brought down to Kurla.

ACCUSED'S PLEA.

Placed before the Magistrate the girl came out with the above-mentioned statement, while the defence was that this statement was all moonshine and absolute irreducible. The fact was, according to the defence, that the old mendicant, finding Durgabai quite a white elephant on his hands wanted to make some money out of her, and so asked his good neighbour Shunker to take her to Baroda and dispose of her in marriage or by sale, so that as much money as possible could be got out of the transaction, and it was while Shunker was busy with his neighbourly efforts he was arrested by the Police.

His Worship found this a rather too big a bolus to swallow and being satisfied that the accused was guilty of having abducted the girl from the guardianship of her husband for an immoral purpose sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

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GUJARAT KALA PRADARSHAN,**MEETING IN BOMBAY.**

A meeting of those interested in the development of the arts and crafts in Gujarat and Bombay was held at the Gujarat Hindu Sri Mandir, on Monday, under the auspices of the well-known Gujarati public institutions of the city. The Hon. Mr. Justice Kajji presided. Mr. Krishanlal M. Jhaveri spoke about the object of the meeting and said that the meeting was organised in support of the forth-coming Gujarat Kala Pradarshan, a praiseworthy attempt to estimate and re-discover the artistic potentialities of Gujarat. Such an attempt deserved every encouragement and it was unnecessary to justify it with elaborate arguments. They would be superfluous.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said that Surat had been recognised as an artistic centre of Gujarat. And the organisers of the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan had done well in selecting the city for the exhibition. No one could dispute the utility of the exhibition. But if the exhibitions were to be organised successfully they had to be guided by the true spirit of service to the country—the spirit of Swadeshi. They should be inspired by Swadeshi conceptions, feelings and aspirations. It had been observed that Gujarat was strong only on its commercial side, that its commercial instincts left no room for cultural activities. That was not true. Gujarat had contributed to the artistic wealth of the country in a manner distinct and unmistakable. The art instincts in Gujarat were deep-rooted, and, if one could so compare, it was the Italy of this part of the world.

Mr. K. M. Munshi suggested that the art exhibitions ought to be a constant feature of public activities in Gujarat. The conceptions of Gujarat in art and its ideals had to be rediscovered, renewed and expressed. The artistic talents in Gujarat lay suppressed by the inroads of Western conceptions, practices and methods of art. He did not think the obvious required further emphasis. The educative object of the exhibition could be effective by repeated and constant efforts.

Mr. C. N. Pandya agreed that the national activities in art ought to have a distinct bias in favour of the Swadeshi spirit. But it ought not to tie down legitimate expression. He appreciated the courage of Mr. Munshi who had pointed out the danger and the harm done to art and literature by the ideas preached by Mahatma Gandhi. He concluded with a suggestion for the organisation of museums in Gujarat.

Mrs. Rasikmani Desai indicated the many ways by which women could help the advancement of the arts and crafts of the country. There were innumerable domestic art-crafts which required their careful attention and encouragement. Women, those of them who had leisure, could easily employ their time in some of the artistic and cultural activities that could give expression to their inherent refinement and culture. She was glad to announce on behalf of the Gujarat Hindu Sri Mandir that the Mandir had resolved to award a gold medal to the best piece of artistic sewing by women displayed at the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan.

Mr. K. H. Vakil said that the artistic wealth of the country was being looted, secretly and systematically from almost every quarter. It would not do to express impotent indignation at the process. One could counteract only by means of definite objectives and an equally definite and workable programme of work that could by a systematic explanation of the artistic possibilities lead towards the building up of the artistic resources of the country, and thus neutralise the devitalised effect of the looting. The Gujarat Kala Pradarshan was meant by its organisers to be mainly educative. They aimed at examining the artistic resources of Gujarat, past and present and thus provide a definite basis of work and progress for future activities. They were not aware till then of the precise nature of the response from the public. But if they could obtain the necessary financial help it was their intention to organise along with the exhibition a series of lectures by those who had given special attention to the various aspects of the art activities and possibilities of the country. It was also their intention to publish a report of the proceedings and contents of the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan however imperfect or incomplete, which would enable future workers to obtain some kind of systematic assistance in their undertakings. The Hon. Justice Kajji concluded with an appeal for strenuous work that would help the laudable object of the organisers of the Gujarat Kala Pradarshan. He believed that those who realised their responsibility in the matter would not shrink

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The work involved in the task. He wished the organisers complete success in their venture. Mr. R. G. Tripathi proposed the vote of thanks to the chair and suggested that the promoters of the Kala Pradarshan should organise another meeting which would be, he felt sure, more successful. Mr. Patil agreed with the speaker and the meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

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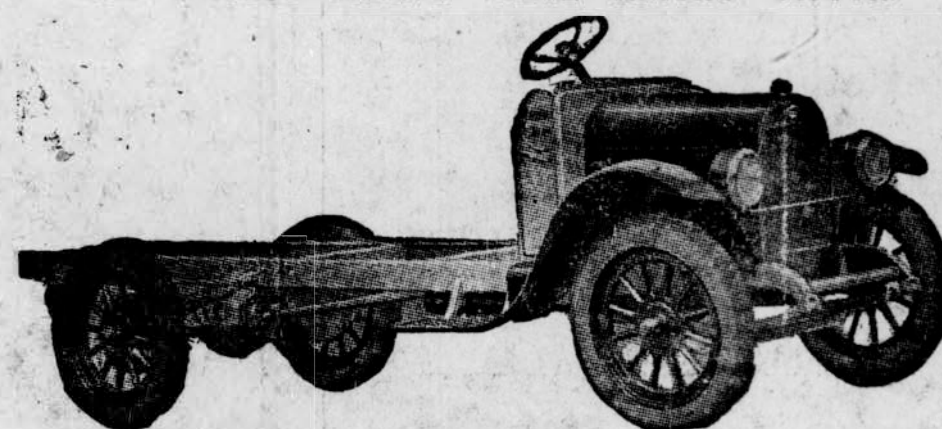
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